

A N
INTRODUCTION
INTO THE
Greeke Tongue,

In most plaine manner, delivering
the principall matters of the *Grammar*
thereof, so farre forth as may helpe
toward the understanding of the
GREEKE Text of the
holy Gospel.

Composed for their sakes which
understand not Latine; and yet are desirous
to have some competent knowledge in the
Originall Sacred Scripture.



Printed in *London*, Anno 1650.

Protiū. 8

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Iohannis o' Eripodis.
Johannes Strodo: Mar. 2
1667.

624. d. 34

Reeve (Edmund)
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THE
GROCK TONGUE

the principal masters of the
language of the
Grock Tongue



Printed in London, Anno 1890.



Of the use of this VVorke.

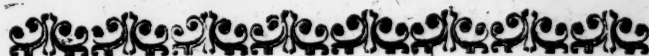


Hereas there is set forth in English an Introduction into Hebrew, commonly called Udals Grammar, by which many have attained unto a good measure of skill in that holy Tongue; and there are now not a few, which desire to understand the Greek Text of the holy Gospel, it hath seemed profitable to compose this Work for a help therunto. And we have begun with the Verbs, because when the course of them is known, all other matters Grammaticall will soon be perceived. Schindler in his profound Hebrew Grammar treateth of the Verb before the Noun; so doth Erpenius in his Arabian; and Mr. Christopher Sims in his Introduction into Latine. If any object, that much is here wanting, which is necessary unto the learning of the whole art of the Language, they may consider, that this is an introduction therunto. And yet it is such, as that they, which doe skill all herein, (understanding common Latin) may without the help of a lively voyce, using the means extant, learn all other knowledge in the Tongue. For which cause in the Marginall notes and deliveries, the most usefull bookes therunto are mentioned. This work is profitable for youths in Schooles to use in private; for hereby they will the easier and sooner become Grammarians, and so be the better enabled to proceed in Authors. Tea men, which have made some progresse in the study of the Language, shall finde it not unprofitable to read this

Another hath
already set
forth a Dictio-
nary of the
words thereof
with English
Interpretation.

whole Introduction; for it will afford them some memorable observations, and bring to their remembrance sundry matters either forgotten, or not so clearly afore comprehended. Lastly, they which understand not Latine, and are capable of Language-learning, may by few houres teaching herein, attaine unto a good measure of skill, how to read with Grammaticall understanding, in the Greek Text of the glorious Gospel. A Student is to take notice, that in this Booke 1. signifieth rule: and that at 1.697. &c. is delivered how a learner is to begin and proceed therein. At 1.691. &c. is shewed the common pronouncing of the Letters. And at 1.677. &c. the Accents, Spirit, Points, and other considerable things in reading. Also, whereas certain numbers of figures, in the increasing order of them, from 1.345. unto 1.583. are twice written, it may be noted, that each number in the first writing of them, hath the figure 1. added to it; and each number in the second writing hath the figure 2. added. So that when reference is made unto any of those increasing numbers, the figure 1. or 2. is added therewithall. And as this present worke will be much helpfull unto all which desire some knowledge in the Greek; so (if God permit and assist) there shall be made such an Introduction into the sacred Hebrew, as that the Grammar thereof may be easily and speedily in a good measure comprehended, by ones own endeavour, or with help of a lively voyce a few times. Also, for such as understand Latine, the like shall be made into the Chaldean, Syriac, and Arabian.

EDMUND REEVE, Batchelour in Divinity,
and Instructor in all the Tongues
pertaining thereunto.



An Introduction into the Greek Tongue.

Of Barytone Verbs.



Very Verb is either a *Barytone*, or a *Circumflexe*, or ending *a Barytone* have the grave Accent on the *Théames* last syllable, as in *τύπτω*, which Accent is not expressed, but understood. See r. 681. q

2. The Verbe ending in *ω*, and not having *ε*, *α*, or *ο*, immediately afore it, is a *Barytone*, and declined after this example. There are three voyces, the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Indicative Mood Active.

3. The Present tense singular. *τύπτω* I beat, *τύπτεις* thou beatest, *τύπτει* he beateth. Dually, *τύπτετε* ye (being) two doe beat, *τύπτετο* they (two) doe beat. Plurally, *τύπτομεν* we (being) more doe beat, *τύπτετε* ye more doe beat, *τύπτον* they more doe beat.

4. The Preterimperfect tense f. *ἔτυπον* I did beat, *ἔτυπες*, *ἔτυπεν*. D. *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτυπες*, *ἔτυπεν*. P. *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτυπες*, *ἔτυπεν*.

5. The Preterperfect tense f. *τύψα* I have beaten, *τύψας*, *τύψει*. D. *τύψατον*, *τύψατον*. P. *τύψαμεν*, *τύψατε*, *τύψατο*.

6. The Preterpluperfect tense f. *ἔτυπον* I had beaten, *ἔτυπες*, *ἔτυπεν*. D. *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτυπες*, *ἔτυπεν*. P. *ἔτυπόμεν*, *ἔτυπετε*, *ἔτυποντο*.

7. The first d Aorist f. *ἔτυψα* I have beaten, is declined as *κ* 5. saving that it maketh his third person duall in *ἔτυψαν*, as *ἔτυψατε*, and his third person plural in *ἔτυψαν*, as *ἔτυψαν*.

8. The second Aorist f. *ἔτυπον* I have beaten, is declined as *κ* 4.

9. The first Future f. *τύψω* I shall or will beate, is declined as *κ* 3.

10. The second Future *τύψῃς* I shall or will beat, *τύψῃς*, *τύψῃ*. D. *τύψῃς*, *τύψῃς*, *τύψῃ*. P. *τύψῃμεν*, *τύψῃτε*, *τύψῃτω*.

The Imperative Mood.

11. The present and imperfect tense f. *τύπτε* beat thou, *τυπτήτω* beat he or let him beat. D. *τύπτετε*, *τυπτήτω*. P. *τύπτετε*, *τυπτήτω*.

12. The perfect and pluperfect tense f. *τύψε* beat thou, or see that thou beat, is declined as *κ* 11.

13. The first Aorist f. *τύψα* beat thou, or thou shalt beat, *τύψατο*. D. *τύψατον*, *τύψατον*. P. *τύψατε*, *τύψατω*.

14. The second Aorist *τύπ* beat thou, or thou shalt beat, as *κ* 11.

The Optative Mood.

15. The present and imperfect tense f. *τύπτομαι* would I did beat, *τύπτοις*, *τύπτοις*. D. *τύπτομαι*, *τύπτοις*. P. *τύπτομαι*, *τύπτοις*, *τύπτοις*.

16. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τύπτομαι* would I had beaten, or, I wish I have beaten, as *κ* 15.

17. The first Aorist f. *τύψαιμι* would that (or, I wish) I have beaten, *τύψαις*, *τύψαις*. D. *τύψαιμι*, *τύψαις*. P. *τύψαιμι*, *τύψαις*, *τύψαις*.

a Barytone have the grave Accent on the *Théames* last syllable, as in *τύπτω*, which Accent is not expressed, but understood. See r. 681. q

b For those vowels afore *ω* are the marks of Verbs *Circumflex*. *c* When *ἴσπετις* is concerning two, what they do, it is expressed in the Duall number 5; and when concerning three, or more then two, it is in the plural number.

d Rhemius saith, that Aorists or Indefinites are so termed for that they have not some one certain and determined signification in all Moods.

* If of an Aorist or of a Future the signification here be not expressed, it is to be conceived for to signify like the next tense afore it according unto the Grammars common delivery.

* The conjunction *ὅτι* is to be understood afore every word, in saying the particulars. So some Grammars express the Adverb *ὅτι* to the Optative Mood; but *ὅτι* is not necessary, whereas the Optative Verbe importeth wishing. As the Subjunctive is used with *ὅτι*, *ὅτι* is fit with sundry other conjunctions.

* How the Participles are declined, see *uv. 577. 2. &c.*

† Here in the passive voice the Dual number hath sometimes a first person, and some verbs, here doe make the second person in it, as *βιβαίμεν* &c.

* It is the Participle of the perfect tense, and the Verbe substantive put together. It is so also in the pluperfect tense. So *Robertus* calleth it. The common Grammars term is *passive futurum*.

‡ A verbe herein used impersonally may be Englished

18. The Eolicke *Aorist *τύπτεσθαι* is declined as *v. 7.*

19. The second Aorist *τύπτομαι* is declined as *v. 15.*

20. The first future *τύψομαι* I pray that I beat (or, I wish I may beat) is declined as *v. 15.*

21. The second Future *τυπήσω* is declined as *v. 15.* saying that it hath the circumflex accent on *οι* every where, excepting in the third person Duall, where it is acuted.

The Subjunctive Mood.

22. the present and imperfect tense *εἰ τύπῃ* if I beat or did beat, *τύπῃς*, *τύπῃτω*, *τύπῃτωσθε*, *τύπῃτωσθε*, *τύπῃτωσθε*.

23. The perfect and pluperfect tense *εἰ τύπῃς* if I have or had beaten, is declined as *v. 22.*

24. The first Aorist *τύπῃ* if I shall beat, is declined as *v. 22.*

25. The second Aorist *τύπῃ* is declined likewise.

The Infinitive Mood.

26. The present and imperfect tense *τύπῃν* to beat. 27. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τυπόμεναι* to have or had beaten. 28. The first Aorist *τύπαι* to have beaten, or to beat. 29. The second Aorist *τυμῃν*. 30. The first Future *τύψαι* to beat hereafter. 31. The second Future *τυπήναι*.

The Participles.

32. The participle of the present or imperfect tense * *τύπων* beating, (or which beateth) or, which did beat. 33. The perfect and pluperfect tense * *τυπόμενος* which hath or had beaten. 34. The first Aorist *τύπας* which hath beaten or doth beat. 35. The second Aorist *εἰ τυπῃς*. 36. The first future *ὁ τύψας* to beat, or about to beat. 37. The second future *ὁ τυπήσας*.

The Indicative Mood passive.

37. The present tense *τύπτομαι* I am beaten. *τύπῃ, τύπῃται. Δύπτομαι, τυπῃσθε, τυπῃσθεσθε. p. τυπόμεθα, τυπόμεσθε, τυπόμεσθε.*

38. The imperfect tense *εἰ τυπόμεν* I was beaten, *εἰ τυπόμεν, εἰ τυπόμεν. D. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

39. The perfect tense *εἰ τυπόμεν* I have been beaten, *εἰ τυπόμεν, εἰ τυπόμεν. D. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

40. The pluperfect tense *εἰ τυπόμεν* I had been beaten, *εἰ τυπόμεν, εἰ τυπόμεν. D. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

41. The first Aorist *εἰ τυπόμεν* I have been beaten, *εἰ τυπόμεν, εἰ τυπόμεν. D. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

42. The second Aorist *εἰ τυπόμεν* is in vending declined as *v. 41.*

43. The first Future *τυπήσομαι* I shall or will be beaten. 44. The second Future *τυπήσομαι*. 45. And the third Future *τυπήσομαι* I shall be beaten by and by, are all declined as *v. 37.*

The Imperative Mood.

45. The present and imperfect tense *εἰ τυπόμεν* be thou beaten, *τυπόμεν. D. τυπόμεσθε, τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. τυπόμεσθε, τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

46. The perfect tense and pluperfect tense *εἰ τυπόμεν* be thou beaten, or see that thou be beaten, *εἰ τυπόμεν, εἰ τυπόμεν. D. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε. p. εἰ τυπόμεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε, εἰ τυπόμεσθεσθε.*

47. The

47. The first Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$ be thou beaten, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$. D. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$. P. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$.

48. The second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\eta$, &c. as $\nu. 47$.

The Optative Mood.

49. The present and imperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ would I were beaten, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. D. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. P. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$.

50. The perfect and pluperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ * $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ would I had been beaten, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. D. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. P. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$.

* See $\nu. 325$.

51. The first Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ * would that (or, I wish) I have been beaten : and it may be declined on $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, in $\nu. 50$.

I Some render it as that it may also signifie as the present tense, as, I wish I be beaten.

52. The second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ may be likewise declined on $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ in $\nu. 50$.

53. The first Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ I wish that I had been beaten. 54. The second Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. 55. The third Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ I wish that I be beaten by and by ; are all declined as $\nu. 49$.

* Aorists are observed to have sometimes the signification of the present tense. The sense of the context wherein they are, will shew how they are to be rendered properly.

The Subjunctive Mood.

56. The present and imperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ if I be beaten, or if I was beaten, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. D. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. P. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$.

57. The perfect and pluperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ if I have been beaten, or, if I had been beaten, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. D. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. P. $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$.

58. The first Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ if I be beaten, if I have been beaten, or, if I shall be beaten. 59. The second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ if I shall be beaten, are declined as $\nu. 22$, saving that they have the Circumflex accent on the last syllable, but on the penult *, if the word be of three syllables.

* Here also the conjunction $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ is to be understood.

The Infinitive Mood.

60. The present and imperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to be beaten. 61. The perfect and pluperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to have or had been beaten.

* The penult is the last syllable saving one of a word.

62. The first Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to have or had been beaten. 63. The first Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to be beaten hereafter.

64. The second Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. 65. The third Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to be beaten by and by.

The Participles.

66. The Participle of the present and imperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ which is beaten, or was beaten. 67. The perfect and pluperfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ beaten, or which hath been beaten.

I The present tense and the imperfect tense are every where the same, as in the passive voice.

68. The first Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ beaten. 69. The second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. 70. The first Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to be beaten which shall be beaten. 71. The second Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$. 72. The third Future $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ to be beaten by and by, or that shall be beaten by and by.

as in finite Verbs it is also rendered I have been beaten ; and so they express also many Tenses.

The Indefinite Word of the Middle voice.

73. The perfect tense $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa$ I have beaten, is declined as $\nu. 5$.

of this voice with a passive signification. There is among them some small difference in the interpreting of some tenses : They all signifie that the finite of the place in Authors, where Verbs are used in the middle voice, will shew whether they are to be taken Actively or Passively &c.

An Introduction

74. The pluperfect tense *ἔτετόπων* I had beaten, is declined as *γ.6.*
 75. The first Aorist *ἔτεψαμην* I have beaten, is declined *ἔτεψαμ, ἔτεψατο.*
D. ἔτεψάμεθα, ἔτεψάσθον, ἔτεψάσθην. p. ἔτεψάμεθα, ἔτεψάσθε, ἔτεψατο.
 76. The second Aorist *ἔτεπον* is declined as *γ.38.*
 77. The first Future *τεψήσω* I shall or will beat, is declined as *γ.37.*
 78. The second Future *τεπύμην* is declined *τεπῆται, τεπέται. D. τεπύμεθα,*
τεπέμεθα, τεπέμεθα, τεπέμεθα, τεπέμεθα.

The Imperative Mood.

79. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τεπύμην* beat thou, or see that thou beat, is declined as *γ.11.*

80. The first Aorist *τεψάμην* beat thou, or, thou shalt beat, *τεψάμην. D. τεψάμεθα, τεψάσθον. p. τεψάμεθα, τεψάσθον.*

81. The second Aorist *τεπῆ* is declined as *γ.45.*

The Optative Mood.

82. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τετέποιμαι* would I had beaten; would that (or, I wish) I have beaten, as *γ.15.*

83. The first Aorist *τεψάμην*, I wish I have beaten, *τεψάμην, τεψάσθην. D. τεψάμεθα, τεψάσθον. p. τεψάμεθα, τεψάσθον, τεψάσθην.*

84. The second Aorist *τεπῆ*. 85. The first Future *τεψήσω* I wish that I beat. 86. The second Future *τεπύμην*, all as *γ.49.* Only the second Future in every person of three syllables hath the accent on the penult.

The Subjunctive Mood.

85. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τετέπων* if I have or had beaten, as *γ.22.* 86. The first Aorist *τεψάμην* if I shall beat, as *γ.56.* 87. The second Aorist *τεπῆ* as *γ.56.*

The Infinitive Mood.

88. The perfect and pluperfect tense *τετεπῆναι* to have or had beaten. 89. The first Aorist *τεψάμεναι* to have beaten. 90. The second Aorist *τεπῆναι*. 91. The first Future *τεψήσθαι* to beat hereafter. 92. The second Future *τεπύμεναι*.

The Participles.

93. The perfect and pluperfect tense *ὁ τετεπῆς* which hath beaten. 94. The first Aorist *ὁ τεψάμενος* which hath beaten. 95. The second Aorist *ὁ τεπῆς*. 96. The first Future *ὁ τεψήσων* to beat or about to beat. 97. The second future *ὁ τεπύμενος*.

Of the Conjugations of Barytones.

98. Verbs having *π, ς, ρ, or π* before *ω*, are said to be of the first *o* Conjugation. 99. Such as have *κ, γ, π, or κ*, are of the second. 100. They that have *τ, δ, or θ*, are of the third. 101. Such as have *σ, τ, γ, or ξ*, are of the fourth. 102. They that have *λ, μ, ν, ς, or μ*, are of the fifth. 103. And such as have any Vowel or Diphthong afore *ω*, saving *α, ε, or ο*, are of the sixth.

104. There are many *ρ* Deponents ending in *ομαι*, (not in *ω*) and they are accounted to be of such or such a Conjugation as afore said, according to the Consonant or vowel afore *ομαι*. They in *ομαι* are of the first of Circumflexes, they in *αομαι* of the second, and they in *οομαι* of the third.

o Verbs of every Conjugation are declined like *πρω* almost in every thing.
p An Active voyce is to be conceived or feined unto them, and so it will the easier appear, how they are formed.

Of the formation of Tenses.

Of the preterimperfect tense.

105. The imperfect tense is formed of the present tense, by changing σ into σ , and by setting afore it the augment ϵ , as $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

106. If a Verb begin with ρ , ρ is double after ϵ , as $\rho\iota\pi\tau\omega$ to cast away, $\epsilon\rho\iota\pi\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

107. If a Verb begin with α , ϵ , ω , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, or \omicron , then it hath a η temporall augment, that is, a change of Vowels, short into long, α and ϵ are changed into called a syllabi. η , ϵ into ω , $\alpha\iota$ into η , $\alpha\upsilon$ into $\eta\upsilon$, and \omicron into ω . as, $\alpha\kappa\omega$ to heare, $\eta\kappa\omega$. $\epsilon\delta\alpha$ call Augment. $\lambda\omega$ to will, $\eta\delta\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota$. $\omicron\rho\upsilon\tau\omega$ to digge, $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\tau\omega$. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$ to take away, $\eta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$. $\alpha\upsilon\zeta\alpha\iota\omega$ to increase, $\eta\upsilon\zeta\alpha\iota\omega$. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega$ to commiserate, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega$. But if a Verb begin with any other Vowel or Diphthong, then all Tenses begin alike.

108. Some Verbs beginning with σ , doe not change it into η , but doe as some: as $\epsilon\chi\omega$ to have, $\sigma\chi\omega$. $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to worke, $\sigma\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$. So doe $\epsilon\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$, $\delta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\omega$, $\delta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\psi\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$, $\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\omega$, $\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\iota\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\omega$. $\delta\omicron\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$ hath $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$ and $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$.

109. There are four Verbs beginning with α , which have no augment, $\alpha\omega$, $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, $\alpha\eta\delta\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\eta\delta\iota\sigma\tau\omega$, in the imperfect tense $\alpha\omega$, &c.

110. Some beginning with \omicron have no augment: as $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$ to swell, $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$. $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$ to swell, $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$. $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$ to swell, $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$. $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$ to swell, $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\omega$.

Of the Augment of Verbs compounded.

111. Verbs compounded with a Noun, or with a privative, or with $\epsilon\mu\iota$ commitative, have the augment in the beginning of the composition: as $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\phi\iota\omega$ to perform the part of a Philosopher, hath $\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\phi\iota\omega$. $\alpha\phi\epsilon\gamma\gamma\iota\omega$ to be unwise, $\epsilon\alpha\phi\epsilon\gamma\gamma\iota\omega$. $\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omega$ to confesse, $\epsilon\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omega$.

112. In compounds with a preposition, the Verb commonly hath on it the Augment, and not the preposition: as $\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$ to bring unto, $\epsilon\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$.

113. $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$ to say, $\kappa\alpha\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\omega$ to sleep, $\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\zeta\omega$ to place; $\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\zeta\omega$ to sit, $\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\zeta\omega$ to sit, have augment afore the preposition, as $\eta\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\eta\kappa\omega$, &c.

114. Compounds with a preposition and a Noun have augment in the middle, viz. the latter part of the compound being a Verb derived of a Noun hath the augment on it: as $\epsilon\pi\alpha\chi\omega\epsilon\iota\omega$ to take in hand, $\epsilon\pi\alpha\chi\omega\epsilon\iota\omega$. So $\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$.

115. $\delta\iota\varsigma$ and $\tau\epsilon\upsilon$ in compounds, being afore a Consonant, have augment on them; but being before a mutable Vowel, the Verb hath the augment on it, as $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\omega$ to be unhappy, $\epsilon\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\omega$. $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\upsilon\chi\omega$ to be happy, $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\upsilon\chi\omega$. $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\lambda\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to shew (or tell) joyfull things, $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\lambda\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$. *Ad quod* observeth, that if $\delta\iota$ be changed afore a consonant, it is attically.

116. Compounds, whose Verbs are simple are not in use, have their augment in their beginning: as $\alpha\iota\mu\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ to doubt, $\epsilon\alpha\iota\mu\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$, &c.

117. Some have augment in beginning and middle together: as $\alpha\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\delta\omega$ to make straight, $\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\delta\omega$, &c.

Of Prepositions in Composition.

118. Prepositions in compounds being being set afore Vowels, doe loose their own vowel, as wel afore an augment, as afore a Vowel in the present tense

It is to be remembered, that these Verbs have such Augment, wherefore they are to have augment, as in the perfect tense, first Aorist, &c. as $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$ hath perfect $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$, Aor. 1. $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$, Aor. 2. middle $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$ &c.

$\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$ to bless, hath $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, &c. with an any change of ω So $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, &c. $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$ to minister, ha b the augment afore the Verb, and not afore the preposition, and the is a $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omega$, &c.

tense; also their *Tenuis* consonant afore their last Vowel, is turned into his Aspirate, if the Verb doth begin with an asperated Vowel: as *παράγω* to hear carelessly, *παράγωον· ἀφωμίζω* to bereave of weapons, *ἀφωμίζον*.

119. Πισί & εσ do never loose their last Vowel, though they are set afore a Verb beginning with a Vowel. Αμω sometimes retaineth his Vowel; and εσ afore a Vowel is sometimes contracted, as *αμωέω* to excell, *αμωέω*.

120. If the *v* letter *v* of the Prepositions *ε* and *σ*, in compounds afore Consonants, be either changed, or altogether omitted, then in augmented Tenses a Vowel following it is to be refumed: as *εμπνέω* to mocke, *εμπνέω*, *συνζέω* to live together, *συνζέω*.

121. Dictionaries doe deliver of Verbs their present tense, their first future, and their preterperfect tense: and the mentioning of those three Tenses together is by some called a Verbs conjugating: for they are as it were the three root words, from whence all the rest of a Verb is *w* derived.

Of the formation of the first Future tense.

122. The first Future Tense is formed of the present tense, by changing in the first Conjugation the last syllable thereof into *ψα*, in the second into *ξω*, in the third into *σω*, in the fourth into *ξω*, if the present tense endeth in *τω* or *στω*; but into *σω*, if it endeth in *ζω*. In the sixth by changing the last syllable into *σω*.

123. In the fifth Conjugation the first Future is formed from the present tense, by changing the last syllable into *σ* *circumflexed; but with three considerations: 1. If in the present tense there be afore *two consonants, the second is to be omitted: as from *τέμνω* to cut, is *τεμνέω*: so from *αγγέλλω* to shew tidings, is *αγγελέω*. 2. If afore *in the present tense there be a Diphthong, then the latter Vowel thereof is omitted: as from *φαίνομαι* to appeare, is *φανέω*: from *σπείρω* to sow, is *σπειρέω*. But if the penultimall vowel of the present tense be a *doubtfull, then it is to be shortened by circumflexing the last vowel; as from *κείνω* to judge, is *κεινέω*.

Of forming the Preterperfect tense.

124. The perfect tense is *formed of the first future tense; and in the first conjugation by changing *ψα* into *ρα*, in the second *ξω* into *χα*, in the third *σω* into *κω*, in the fourth *ξω* into *χα*, but *σω* into *κω*, in the sixth *σω* into *κω*.

125. In the fifth Conjugation the perfect tense is formed by changing in the Future of *αω* into *λη*, of *ωω* into *μω*, of *εω* into *ρα*, of *τω* into *ρα*: as *ψάλλω* to sing, *ψάλλω· ψάλλω· τέμνω*, *τέμνω· τριμύω*, *τριμύω· σπείρω*, *σπείρω· κείνω*, *κείνω* to defile, *κείνω· κείνω· κείνω*.

126. Dissyllables in *εινω*, *ωωνω*, doe change the *ω* of the Future into *κω* without *γ*: as *κρίνω* to judge, *κρίνω· κριέω*, *κρίνω* to rush, *κρίνω· τριβύω*.

127. Dissyllables of the fifth Conjugation doe change *ε* in the penult of the Future into *α*, in the perfect tense: as *εἰλω* to send, *εἰλω· εἰλα*.

128. Also there is to be considered, how the preterperfect tense doth begin; for if the present tense doth begin with a single consonant, then that consonant is to be iterated with *ε* in the beginning of the perfect tense, as in *τίτω*, *τίτω· τίτω*.

129. If the present tense beginneth with *γ* a Mute and a Liquid, then also the

v It is *α* afore a consonant, and *ε* afore a Vowel: as *εἰλω* to choose, Imperf. *εἰλω*. See in *v*. 634.

w There is also the second Aorist to be considered, for it is as it were the fourth root. And these four being known, the forming of a verb will the easier and sooner be perceived.

a The first Future of the fifth Conjugation is declined like the second future.

* See *v*. 677.

* Three things are to be considered in forming the preterperfect tense: 1 His last syllable. 2 His penult. 3 His beginning.

* It may here be mentioned, and so ever remembered, that if a Verb begin with an unchangeable Vowel, or an unchangeable Diphthong, every tense beginneth like the present tense. Those unchangeables are *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *ω*.

v See *v*. 679.

first

first letter of the present tense is iterated with *σ* as βλάπτω to hurt, βλάψω, βέβλαφα.

130. If the present tense beginneth with any one of the *χ* double consonants, or with any other two consonants, excepting π/, κ/, or μ/, then the first consonant is not iterated with *σ*, but *σ* alone is prefixed: as στήζω to cleave, στήσω, ἐστήκα.

131. Verbs beginning with πτ, κτ, or μν, doe in the perfect tense iterate the first consonant with *σ*: as μνησῶμαι to woe, μνήσασα, μνήσασα.

132. Yet some beginning with κτ and πτ doe onely prefix *σ*: as κτίζω to create, ἐτίκα· κτίρω to kill, ἐτίκα· πύρω to abash, ἐπύρωκα.

133. If a Verb begin with an *α* Aspirate consonant, then his Tenuis onely is iterated with *σ*: as δύνω to sacrifice, δύνω τείδωκα.

134. If a Verb begin with ς, then onely *σ* is prefixed and the ς doubled: as ςαννίζω to sprinkle upon, ςαννίσω, ἐςσαννίσκα.

135. If a Verb beginneth with a Vowel ^bchangeable, or with a Diphthong changeable, then the perfect tense beginneth like the Imperfect tense: as οἶκίζω, οἶκισον, οἶκισκα.

136. Concerning the perfect tense of *c* Compounds a regard must be unto the rules of the compounded Imperfect tense, that such as have their augment there after their composition, have it so also in the perfect tense: as προφητεύω to prophesie, having the imperfect tense προφητεύουσι, hath the perfect tense προφητεύκα. * Here under the term Augment, is also meant the Iteration of the first consonant with *σ*.

Of the preterpluperfect tense.

137. The pluperfect tense is formed of the perfect tense, by changing *α* into *ον*, and by prefixing *ε*, if so be the Verb beginneth with a single consonant; as of πέτυρα is ἐπέτυρον.

138. Sometimes the pluperfect tense for Euphonies sake hath not *σ* prefixed, though the perfect tense beginneth with a consonant: as τεθνήμιλωτο in Matth. 9. 14. See in 1 Joh. 2. 19.

Of the first Aorist.

139. The first Aorist is formed of the first Future, by changing *ω* into *α*, and by setting afore it the augment, as from τυΐω is ἐτυΐα.

140. In the first Conjugation the penult *α* of the Future is turned into *η*, and the penult *α* is turned into *η*: as ψάλλω, ψάλλω, ψάλλω· σιλάω, σιλάω, σιλάω.

141. But if that *α* of the Future come from *αι* of the Present tense, then it is here retained commonly; but attickly it is changed into *η*: as σμαίτω to signify, σμαίνω, ἐσμάμηνα and ἐσμάμηνα.

142. These Aorists retain not the *ε* characteristicke of the Future, as ἐπα of ἔπα, ἐδικα of ἔδικα, ἐδωκα of ἔδωκα, ἐκα of ἔκα, ἐεχα of ἔεχα.

143. Some Verbs in *ω* have a final pure in this tense, the *σ* of the Future being taken away: as χέω to pour, χέωσα, ἔχευσα, ἔχευα and ἔχεα.

Of the second Aorist.

144. The second Aorist is formed of the Imperfect tense, by omitting the latter consonant afore *ν*, the said consonant being not the characteristicke call of the *g* Conjugation, as of ἔρυνον is ἔρυνον.

See r. 107.
c Such as have their Augment in the beginning of the Imperfect tense have it likewise in the beginning of the perfect tense: as φιλοσοφία hath φιλοσοφίασε. See r. 111, 113.

d If so be the perfect tense doth begin with a vowel, or a diphthong, the pluperfect tense beginneth with the same also, they begin then both alike.

e The Letter afore *ω* in the end of the first Future, *σ* is added for smoothie.

f The consonant afore *ω* of *μειν* is the characteristicke of the present tense. See r. 98.

g. But it is to be noted, that in the termination πτω, κτω and μτω, the former consonant is the Characteristicke, and so but one *λ* of such as end in *ω*.

158. In the third Conjugation $\kappa\alpha$ of the perfect tense Active is turned into $\sigma\mu\alpha$, as $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\omega$ to fill, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$. And it is declined S. $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\alpha$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\tau\alpha$. D. $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\omicron\varsigma$. P. $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

159. The Pluperfect tense S. ἐπεπλήσθην, ἐπέπλησθαι, D. ἐπεπλήσμεθα, ἐπέπλησμεθα, P. ἐπεπλήσμεθα, ἐπέπλησμεθα, πηπλήσμεθα, πηπλήσμεθα.

160. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect tense S. πῖπλησθ, πῖπλήσθω.
D. πῖπλησθαι, πῖπλήσθαι. P. πῖπλησθαι, πῖπλήσθαι.

161. In the fourth Conjugation $\chi\alpha$ is turned into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, as of $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\eta\alpha$ or digge, $\acute{\omega}\rho\chi\alpha$ is $\acute{\omega}\rho\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$. And it is declined as $\nu.155$. &c. But if the perfect tense be in α , then the perfect tense passive is in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, as $\nu.148$. &c.

162. In the fifth Conjugation *εα* is changed into *μαι*, and is declined as S, *ἔσμαι*, *ἔσλασι*, *ἔσονται*. D. *ἐσάμεθον*, *ἔσασθον*, *ἔσονται*. P. *ἐσάμεθα*, *ἔσασθε*, *ἔσονται*.

163. The pluperfect tense S. ἐπέλεμν, ἔσταλτος, ἔσταλτο. D. ἐπέλεμθοι, ἔσταλθορ, ἐπέλεμθον. P. ἐπέλεμθια, ἔσταλθα ἔσταλμένοι ἦσαν.

164. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. ἵστασο, ἱστάθω. D. ἵστα-
σοι, ἱστάσθω. P. ἵσταθι, ἱστάσθωσαν.

165. Verbs having γιν in the ending of the perfect tense Active, have it changed into μμας, and is declined as S. πῖφαμμας, πῖφανσαι, πῖφανται. D. πῖφαμμεισθ, πῖφανθον, πῖφανθον. P. πῖφαμμεθα, πῖφαυθε, πῖφαμμενοι σσι.

166. The pluperfect tense S. ἐπαμίμην, ἐπαράσθην, ἐπέφαθον. D. ἐπαμείμην, ἐπαράσθην, ἐπέφασθην. P. ἐπαμείμεθα, ἐπαράσθε, ἐπέφασθε.

167. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. *πείρασθε*, *παραίνεσθε*. D. *πείρανθε*, *παραίνεσθε*. P. *πείρασθε*, *παραίνεσθε*.

168. If the Perfect tense of the fifth Conjugation endeth in *ω* *ω* pure, it is declined as *Σ. χάκειμαι, χάκεται, χάκεται. D. χάκειμαθον, χάκεσθον, χάκεσθον. P. χάκειμαθα, χάκεσθε, χάκεσθαι.*

169. The pluperfect tense S. ἠμείμην, ἠέκειτο, ἠέκειτο. D. ἠμείμενον, ἠέκεισθον, ἠέκεισθον. P. ἠμείμεθα, ἠέκεισθε, ἠέκειτο.

170. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. *κράναις, κρείσθαι*. *Δάκναις, δάκναις*. P. *κράναις, κρείσθαι*.

471. In the six Conjugation κ is turned into $\mu\alpha\iota$, and is declined as S. $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$. D. $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$. P. $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\iota$.

172. The pluperfect tense S. ἐπέποιμην, ἐπέποικτο, ἐπέποιστο. D. ἐπέποιμαδον, ἐπέποικσθον, ἐπέποισθον. P. ἐπέποιμαδε, ἐπέποικδε, ἐπέποισδε.

173 The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. *ἔπεινέτω, ἐπέπεισθω*. D. *ἐπέπεισθω, ἐπέπεισθω*. P. *ἐπέπεισθε, ἐπέπεισθε*.

174. The sixth Conjugation turneth ~~to~~ into *σποι*, if the penult of the perfect

Notice is to be taken, that Verbs in the perfect tense having *πα* pure, and so to pure in the plural perfect tense, have the 3rd plural in *πα* and *ν* not pure, and insert *σ* in the second and third duall, and in the second plural, according as it may appear in these patterns, of the perfect and pluperfect tense.

² Some few make in *μῆν* without *σ* as it is, though their penult be short: αἰῶ, ἀρίω, δῖω, ὄργω, δύνω, λύνω.

perfect tense Active be short : as $\pi\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\tau\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$. But into $\mu\alpha\iota$, without σ , if the penult be long : as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, $\tau\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$.

173. There are some Verbs, which have the penult of the perfect tense Active long, and yet have the perfect tense Passive in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as $\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$.

176. Verbs which have $\eta\eta$ in the penult of the present tense, doe change that η of the perfect tense Active into α in the perfect tense Passive: $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\eta$ to turn, $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$.

Of the pluperfect tense.

The pluperfect tense is formed of the perfect tense, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and by prefixing ϵ , if so be the Verb beginneth with a single consonant.

Of the first Aorist.

* One must therefore know out of the examples of the perfect tenses passive afore declined, what the verb in the said person is.

* A Student may also by that which is afore, and that which followeth, perceive that Verbs circumflexes, or contracts, as concerning the forming of their tenses, and so the verbs in $\mu\alpha\iota$, in many of their tenses come under the rules of the Barytones for their formation.

177. The first Aorist is formed of the α third person singular of the perfect tense, by doing three things. 1. By turning $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\delta\eta\nu$. 2. By changing the pure mute into his Aspirate, if there be any immediately afore $\mu\alpha\iota$. 3. By casting away the iterated syllable of the perfect tense, if there be any, and by causing it to begin like the imperfect tense, as of $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$ is $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\delta\eta\nu$.

178. Such Verbs as turn σ of $\eta\eta$ into α , do here take again their σ : as $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\eta$ hath $\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\delta\eta\nu$.

179. Some Verbs assume here σ , although it be not in the perfect tense : as $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\mu\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\rho\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

180. And some here cast away σ , or also some Vowel : as $\sigma\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\sigma\alpha\delta\eta\nu$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\delta\eta\nu$.

181. And some change the penult η of the perfect tense into ϵ : as $\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\eta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\eta\eta\delta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\tau\delta\eta\nu$, $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\eta\epsilon\sigma\tau\delta\eta\nu$.

182. Some have here a double Augment : as $\alpha\phi\omega\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\eta\phi\omega\epsilon\iota\sigma\delta\eta\nu$ and $\alpha\phi\omega\epsilon\iota\sigma\delta\eta\nu$.

Of the second Aorist.

183. The second Aorist is formed of the second Aorist Active, by changing $\sigma\eta\nu$ into $\eta\nu$, as from $\epsilon\sigma\eta\nu$ $\pi\omega\sigma$ is $\epsilon\pi\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$.

Of the three Futures.

184. The first Future is formed of the third person singular of the first Aorist Passive, by adding thereto $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, and by casting away the Augment : as of $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\delta\eta\nu$ is $\pi\upsilon\phi\delta\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

185. The second Future is formed of the third person singular of the second Aorist, by adding of $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, and by casting away the Augment : as of $\epsilon\pi\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$ is $\pi\upsilon\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

186. The third future is formed of the second person singular, of the perfect tense Passive, by putting $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ afore $\alpha\iota$, as from $\tau\eta\tau\upsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$ is $\tau\eta\tau\upsilon\lambda\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

187. The perfect tense of the Infinitive is formed of the second person duall of the perfect tense of the Indicative, by changing $\sigma\eta\nu$ into $\alpha\iota$, as from $\tau\eta\tau\upsilon\phi\delta\eta\nu$ is $\tau\eta\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\iota$.

The formation of Tenses in the Middle voyce.

The Indicative Mood.

188. The perfect tense is formed of the perfect tense Active, by taking that Consonant

Consonant afore α in the end, which the second Aorist hath afore ω , as from $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu\alpha$.

189. Verbs of two syllables, which have ϵ in the penult of the Future Active, doe here change it into \circ as $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$.

190. ϵ in the penult of the present tense Active is here changed into ω . So $\alpha\iota$ thereof into ω as of $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ is $\pi\epsilon\pi\theta\omega$, of $\theta\alpha\iota\omega$ is $\theta\omega$.

191. Verbs of the first Conjugation doe here onely cast away α of the perfect tense Active, as of $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\alpha$ is $\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$. But most Verbs of this Conjugation doe want this Tense, as also the second Aorist active, and the second Future thereof.

192. Those Verbs of the first and sixth Conjugation, which have $\nu\alpha$ in the perfect tense Active, doe here change it into α as $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$ to distribute, $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$. $\mu\eta\alpha$ hath $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\alpha$. So $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\pi\omega\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\alpha$.

193. And those of the fifth Conjugation, whose perfect tense Active endeth in $\gamma\alpha$, doe here leave out $\gamma\omega$, and take their α afore α as $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\alpha$ hath $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$.

Of the pluperfect tense, &c.

194. The pluperfect tense is formed of the perfect tense, by changing α into ω , and by prefixing ϵ , if the Verb beginneth with a single Consonant, or a Mute with a Liquid, as of $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega$.

195. The first Aorist is formed of the first Aorist active by adding of $\mu\epsilon\omega$. as of $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu\epsilon\omega$.

196. The second Aorist is formed of the second Aorist active, by changing ω into α , as of $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\alpha$.

197. The first Future is formed the first Future active, by changing ω into α , as of $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\alpha$.

198. In the fifth Conjugation of the first Future is made of the first Future active, by changing ω into $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, as of $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ is $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\rho\mu\alpha$. And it is declined as α , $\gamma\eta$.

199. The second Future is formed of the second Future Active, by changing ω into $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, as of $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ is $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$.

200. The Tenses of the other Moods, and of the Participles are q formed in each voyce, from the same tenses of the Indicative Mood in that Voyce.

Of Verbs Circumflex, called also Contract.

201. Verbs ending in ω , α , or ϵ , are termed Circumflex or Contract. They in ω are declined like $\pi\omega\alpha$, they in α like $\beta\alpha\alpha$, they in ϵ like $\chi\epsilon\epsilon$.

The Indicative Active.

202. The present tense S . $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega$. D . $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega\tau\epsilon$, P . $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\epsilon\omega$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\omega\tau\epsilon$.

203. $\beta\omega\omega$, $\beta\omega\omega$, $\beta\omega\omega$. D . $\beta\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\beta\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, P . $\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon\omega$, $\beta\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\beta\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$.

204. $\chi\epsilon\epsilon$, $\chi\epsilon\epsilon$, $\chi\epsilon\epsilon$. D . $\chi\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\chi\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, P . $\chi\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\chi\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$.

Qued in the first person of the present tense: as $\epsilon\alpha\iota\omega$ to love, is $\epsilon\alpha\iota\omega$ being contracted. It is to be observed, that the Circumflex verbs doe differ from Barytones onely in two tenses, namely the Present and Imperfect tense every where, in regard that they are contracted. But those very Tenses are also declined like $\pi\omega\alpha$, when as they are used uncontracted. *Quesad* setteth verbs in ω , α , and ϵ among verbs of the sixth Conjugation of Barytones, though afterward he treateth of them apart. One having therefore all $\pi\omega\alpha$ in memory knoweth the Circumflexes for the most part by consequence, and much of Verbs in μ .

q A very great number of Nouns of two syllables, whose penult is ϵ , are formed of this tense. See γ , 558. α . * It may be observed, that it sometimes happeneth, that two tenses of a Verb are one and the same word: as $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha$ of $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\omega$ is the perfect tense Active and Middle also. So of $\alpha\iota\omega$ there is $\eta\omega$ the Imperfect tense, and the second Aorist also, &c.

p The which is declined as α , $\gamma\eta$, δ .

q See all the *Cognata tempora* in *Camden's Grammar*: Observe well $\alpha\iota\omega$ there.

r They are called Circumflexes, because they have the Circumflex accent on the last Syllable, when as they are contracted.

An Introduction

The Imperfect tense.

205. ἔποιον, ἐποίησ, ἐποίη. D. ἐποιοῦντων, ἐποιοῦντων. P. ἐποιοῦμαι, ἐποιοῦμαι, ἐποιοῦ.
 206. ἔβωον, ἐβόω, ἐβόω. D. ἐβόωντων, ἐβόωντων. P. ἐβόωμαι, ἐβόωμαι, ἐβόω.
 207. ἔχρυσον, ἐχρυσάμην, ἐχρυσάμην. D. ἐχρυσόντων, ἐχρυσόντων. P. ἐχρυσόμην, ἐχρυσόμην, ἐχρυσόμην.

The Imperative Mood.

208. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιή, ποιήτω. D. ποιήτω, ποιήτω.
 P. ποιήτω, ποιήτω.

209. Βόη, βόητω. D. βόωντων, βόωντων. P. βόωτω, βόωτω.

210. Χρυσέ, χρυσέτω. D. χρυσόντων, χρυσόντων. P. χρυσέτω, χρυσέτω.

The Optative Mood.

211. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶμαι, ποιῶ, ποιῶ. D. ποιῶντων, ποιῶντων. P. ποιῶμαι, ποιῶμαι, ποιῶ.

212. Βοῶμαι, βοῶ, βοῶ. D. βοῶντων, βοῶντων. P. βοῶμαι, βοῶμαι, βοῶ.

213. Χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην. D. χρυσόντων, χρυσόντων. P. χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην.

The Subjunctive Mood.

214. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶ, ποιῶ, ποιῶ. D. ποιῶντων, ποιῶντων. P. ποιῶμαι, ποιῶμαι, ποιῶ.

215. Βοῶ, βοῶ, βοῶ. D. βοῶντων, βοῶντων. P. βοῶμαι, βοῶμαι, βοῶ.

216. Χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην. D. χρυσόντων, χρυσόντων. P. χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην.

The Infinitive Mood.

217. The present and Imperfect tense. ποιῶν, βοῶν, χρυσάμην.

218. The Participle of the present and Imperfect tense, ποιῶν, βοῶν, χρυσάμην.

The Indicative passive.

219. The present tense S. ποιῶμαι, ποιῶ, ποιῶ. D. ποιῶμεν, ποιῶμεν, ποιῶ.
 220. S. βοῶμαι, βοῶ, βοῶ. D. βοῶμεν, βοῶμεν, βοῶ.

221. Χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην. D. χρυσάμεν, χρυσάμεν, χρυσάμην.

222. The Imperfect tense S. ἐποιοῦμαι, ἐποιοῦ, ἐποιοῦ. D. ἐποιοῦμεν, ἐποιοῦμεν, ἐποιοῦ.

223. S. ἐβόωμαι, ἐβόω, ἐβόω. D. ἐβόωμεν, ἐβόωμεν, ἐβόω.

224. S. ἐχρυσάμην, ἐχρυσάμην, ἐχρυσάμην. D. ἐχρυσάμεν, ἐχρυσάμεν, ἐχρυσάμην.

The Imperative Mood.

225. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶ, ποιῶ, ποιῶ. D. ποιῶμεν, ποιῶμεν, ποιῶ.
 226. S. βοῶ, βοῶ, βοῶ. D. βοῶμεν, βοῶμεν, βοῶ.

227. Χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην, χρυσάμην. D. χρυσάμεν, χρυσάμεν, χρυσάμην.

The Optative Mood.

228. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶμαι, ποιῶ, ποιῶ. D. ποιῶμεν, ποιῶμεν, ποιῶ.

229. S. βοῶμαι, βοῶ, βοῶ. D. βοῶμεν, βοῶμεν, βοῶ.

230. Χρυσόμαι, χρυσάω, χρυσόμαι. D. χρυσόμενον, χρυσάσθαι, χρυσάσθαι.
P. χρυσόμενα, χρυσάσθαι, χρυσάσθαι.

The Subjunctive Mood.

231. The Present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶμαι, ποιεῖται, ποιῶμαι. D. ποιόμενοι, ποιῶσθαι, ποιῶσθαι. P. ποιόμεθα, ποιῶσθαι, ποιῶσθαι.

232. Βοῶμαι, βοᾷται, βοῶμαι. D. βοῶμενοι, βοᾷσθαι, βοᾷσθαι. P. βοῶμεθα, βοᾷσθαι, βοᾷσθαι.

233. Χρυσόμαι, χρυσάω, χρυσόμαι. D. χρυσόμενον, χρυσάσθαι, χρυσάσθαι.
P. χρυσόμενα, χρυσάσθαι, χρυσάσθαι.

The Infinitive Mood.

234. The Present and Imperfect tense, ποιῶσθαι, βοᾷσθαι, χρυσάσθαι.

235. The Participle of the present and imperfect tense, ποιῶμενος, βοῶμενος, χρυσόμενος.

236. Verbs circumflex have three Conjugations; such as end in ῶ are of the first, they in αω are of the second, and those in ῶ are of the third.

237. Verbs of the first Conjugation make their first Future in ῶσθαι, and their perfect tense in ἔσθαι, as, ποιῶσθαι, ποιῶσθαι, ποιῶσθαι; but some with ε in the penult, as, πλέω, πλέω, πλέω.

238. Verbs of the second Conjugation make their Future in ῶσθαι, and their perfect tense in ἔσθαι, as, βοῶσθαι, βοῶσθαι, βοῶσθαι. But some make the Future in ασθαι, and the perfect tense in ἔσθαι, as, κενῶσθαι to fill with dust, &c.

239. Verbs of the third Conjugation, which come from Nouns, do make their Future in ῶσθαι, and their perfect tense in ἔσθαι, with σ in the penult: as, χρυσάσθαι to gild, χρυσάσθαι, χρυσάσθαι. But such as are not derived of Nouns in ας, neither have any Verb in μι proceeding from them, make their Future in ῶσθαι, and their perfect tense in ἔσθαι, with σ as, ἀρόσθαι to plow, ἀρόσθαι, ἡρόσθαι, &c.

240. Dissyllables in ῶ, make the Future in ῶσθαι, as πλέω to sail, hath πλέωσθαι. So make πνέω to blow, πνέω to swimme, ῥέω to flow, ῥέω to poure, ῥέω to runne, having δύσσομαι. Except δύνω to bind, having δύσσομαι and δύσσομαι.

241. Circumflex Verbs have no second Aorist, nor second Future, neither the middle perfect tense. But such of the first and second Conjugation, which being contracted doe end in ω not pure, have the foresaid tenses: as φιλέω to love, hath φίλος, φίλος, φίλος.

242. In dissyllables in ῶ and εῶ, contraction is onely made, where it may be into εῶ: but elsewhere they are not contracted: as πλέω to sail, hath in the second person, πλέεις, and in the third πλέει: but in the plural it hath πλέετε, and πλέετε, without contraction.

Of Verbs in μι.

243. Such as end in μι, and are derived of Verbs in ῶ, are of the first Conjugation, and declined like πίνωμι. Such as end in νημι, and are derived of Verbs in αω, are of the second Conjugation, and declined like ἵστημι. For they which come from Verbs in ῶ have σ in their penult in sundry tenses and persons: and they which come from Verbs in αω have σ likewise used often in declining. Moreover Dictionaries either afore or after, or in their discourse on Verbs in μι doe by one word or other give to be known, whether such Verbs in μι come of Verbs in ῶ or in αω. Helps also herunto may be had in the Greeke Indexes of Grammars.

And some are used, sometimes with ε, and sometimes with α, as πλέω to satiate, &c.

The Dictionary is to be consulted withall, for to know the future of Verbs.

It is also to be remembered, that there are Deponents of Verbs circumflex or contracted, ending in ῶσθαι, αἰσθαι, and ἡσθαι. They are declined as πίνω, αἰσώ, ἡσώ, &c. being contracted.

When one seeth a Verb in μι he cannot tell whether it be of the first or second Conjugation, by the first person singular. But the Verb being in sundry

Such as end in *ωμ*, do come of Verbs in *ω*, and are of the third, and declined like *πίδωμι*. And such as end in *ωμ*, do come of Verbs in *ω*, and are of the fourth Conjugation, and declined like *ζεύγωμι*.

The Indicative Mood Affixe.

w There are sundry observations about Verbs in *ωμ*, viz.

That they differ in declining from Barytones onely in three Tenses, the Present tense, the Imperfect tense, and the second Aorist.

That their other Tenses they have of the Verbs in *ω*, *ωμ*, or *ωμ*, whence they come; all which Tenses are in the *Helland* Greeke Rudiments expressed unto *ωμ*, *ωμ*, and *ωμ*.

That some Verbs in *ωμ* are without Reduplication. That those of the fourth Conjugation have no Reduplication.

That Verbs in *ωμ* have no second Future, nor second Aorist passive, nor middle preterperfect tense, and so none of the Tenses formed from those Tenses.

That Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, if they are of two syllables, have a Future and second Aorist; but if they be of three syllables they are not declined beyond the Imperfect tense. They want also the Optative and the Subjunctive Mood. Yet unto Verbs in *ωμ* Trisyllables some adde a Future, a Perfect tense, a first Aorist, &c. which they have of the Verbs in *ω*, from whence they are derived: as unto *ζεύγωμι* they adde the Future *ζεύξω* the perfect *ζεύξα*, &c. as of *αυξάνωμι* there is *αυξήσω*; in *Mat. 19. 6.* which Tenses are borrowed of *ζεύγω* out of *ωμ*. So unto *αἰσώωμι* there is added the Future *αἰσώσω* &c. of *αἰσώωμι*.

244. The *w* present tense S. *τίδωμι, τίδως, τίδωσι*. D. *τῖδαι, τῖδαισι*. P. *τῖδω, τῖδωσι, τῖδωσι*.

245. *ἴδωμι, ἴδως, ἴδωσι*. D. *ἴδαι, ἴδαισι*. P. *ἴδω, ἴδωσι, ἴδωσι*.

246. *αἰδωμι, αἰδως, αἰδωσι*. D. *αἰδαι, αἰδαισι*. P. *αἰδω, αἰδωσι, αἰδωσι*.

247. *ζεύγωμι, ζεύγως, ζεύγωσι*. D. *ζεύγαι, ζεύγαισι*. P. *ζεύγω, ζεύγωσι, ζεύγωσι*.

248. The Imperfect tense S. *ἔτιδω, ἔτιδως, ἔτιδωσι*. D. *ἐτίδαι, ἐτίδαισι*. P. *ἐτίδω, ἐτίδωσι, ἐτίδωσι*.

249. S. *ἔιδω, ἔιδως, ἔιδωσι*. D. *ἐιδαι, ἐιδαισι*. P. *ἔιδω, ἔιδωσι, ἔιδωσι*.

250. S. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδως, ἔαἰδωσι*. D. *ἐαἰδαι, ἐαἰδαισι*. P. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδωσι, ἔαἰδωσι*.

251. *ἔζεύγωμι, ἔζεύγως, ἔζεύγωσι*. D. *ἐζεύγαι, ἐζεύγαισι*. P. *ἔζεύγω, ἔζεύγωσι, ἔζεύγωσι*.

252. The second Aorist S. *ἔιδω, ἔιδως, ἔιδωσι*. D. *ἐιδαι, ἐιδαισι*. P. *ἐιδω, ἐιδωσι, ἐιδωσι*.

253. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδως, ἔαἰδωσι*. D. *ἐαἰδαι, ἐαἰδαισι*. P. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδωσι, ἔαἰδωσι*.

254. *ἔζεύγωμι, ἔζεύγως, ἔζεύγωσι*. D. *ἐζεύγαι, ἐζεύγαισι*. P. *ἔζεύγω, ἔζεύγωσι, ἔζεύγωσι*.

The Imperative Mood.

255. The present and imperfect tense S. *τίδω, τίδωσι*. D. *τῖδαι, τῖδαισι*. P. *τίδω, τίδωσι, τίδωσι*.

256. *ἴδω, ἴδωσι*. D. *ἴδαι, ἴδαισι*. P. *ἴδω, ἴδωσι, ἴδωσι*.

257. *αἰδω, αἰδωσι*. D. *αἰδαι, αἰδαισι*. P. *αἰδω, αἰδωσι, αἰδωσι*.

258. *ζεύγω, ζεύγωσι*. D. *ζεύγαι, ζεύγαισι*. P. *ζεύγω, ζεύγωσι, ζεύγωσι*.

259. The second Aorist S. *ἔιδω, ἔιδωσι*. D. *ἐιδαι, ἐιδαισι*. P. *ἔιδω, ἔιδωσι, ἔιδωσι*.

260. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδωσι*. D. *ἐαἰδαι, ἐαἰδαισι*. P. *ἔαἰδω, ἔαἰδωσι, ἔαἰδωσι*.

261. *ἔζεύγω, ἔζεύγωσι*. D. *ἐζεύγαι, ἐζεύγαισι*. P. *ἔζεύγω, ἔζεύγωσι, ἔζεύγωσι*.

The Optative Mood.

262. The Present and imperfect tense, *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*, as *v. 51.*

263. The second Aorist *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*, as *v. 51.*

The Subjunctive Mood.

264. The present and imperfect tense *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*. D. *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*.

265. *ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν*. D. *ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν*.

266. *αἰδῶν, αἰδῶν, αἰδῶν*. D. *αἰδῶν, αἰδῶν, αἰδῶν*.

267. The second Aorist *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*. D. *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*.

The Infinitive Mood.

268. The present tense *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, τιδῶν*.

269. The second Aorist ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα.

270. The present tense participle ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα.

271. The second Aorist ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα.

The Passive voice.

272. The present tense S. πίνωμαι, πίνεσθαι, πίνεσθαι. D. τινόμενον, τινόμενον, τινόμενον. P. τινόμενα, τινόμενα, τινόμενα.

273. Ἰσάμαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, D. ἰσαμένον, ἰσαμένον, ἰσαμένον. P. ἰσαμένα, ἰσαμένα, ἰσαμένα.

274. Διδόναι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. D. διδόμενον, διδόμενον, διδόμενον. P. διδόμενα, διδόμενα, διδόμενα.

275. Ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι. D. ζευόμενον, ζευόμενον, ζευόμενον. P. ζευόμενα, ζευόμενα, ζευόμενα.

276. The Imperfect tense S. ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα. D. ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα. P. ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα.

277. Ἰσάμαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. D. ἰσαμένον, ἰσαμένον, ἰσαμένον. P. ἰσαμένα, ἰσαμένα, ἰσαμένα.

278. Ἐδίδωμι, ἐδίδωμι, ἐδίδωμι. D. ἐδιδόμενον, ἐδιδόμενον, ἐδιδόμενον. P. ἐδιδόμενα, ἐδιδόμενα, ἐδιδόμενα.

279. Ἐζεύωμαι, ἐζεύωμαι, ἐζεύωμαι. D. ἐζευόμενον, ἐζευόμενον, ἐζευόμενον. P. ἐζευόμενα, ἐζευόμενα, ἐζευόμενα.

280. The perfect tense, τινέσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, δίδωμι. See v. 272, &c.

281. The pluperfect tense, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα. See v. 276, &c.

282. The first Aorist ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα, ἠνέκα.

283. The first Future, τινέσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, δίδωμι.

284. The third Future, τινέσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, δίδωμι.

The Imperative Mood.

285. Τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι. P. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι.

286. Ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. P. ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι.

287. Δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. P. δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι.

288. Ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι. P. ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι, ζεύωμαι.

The Optative Mood.

289 The present and imperfect tense, S. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι. D. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι. P. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι.

290. Ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. D. ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. P. ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι.

291. Δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. D. δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. P. δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι.

292. The perfect tense τινέσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, δίδωμι. See v. 289, &c.

The Subjunctive Mood.

293 The present and Imperfect tense S. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι. D. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι. P. τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι, τινέσθαι.

294. Ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. D. ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι. P. ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, ἰσάσθαι.

295. Δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. D. δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι. P. δίδωμι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι.

296. The perfect tense τινέσθαι, ἰσάσθαι, δίδωμι. See v. 293, &c.

The Infinitive Mood.

297. The present and imperfect tense $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$.
 298. The Participles, $\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\sigma\alpha\varsigma$.

The Middle voice.

299. The second Aorist Indicative S. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

300. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

301. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

302. The second Aorist Imperative S. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$. D. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$.

303. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$. D. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$.

304. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$. D. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$.

305. The second Aorist Optative S. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

306. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

307. S. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

308. The second Aorist Subjunctive S. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

309. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

310. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. D. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\delta\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$. P. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota$.

311. The second Aorist Infinitive $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha\iota$.

312. The second Aorist of the Participles, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\epsilon\ν\omega\varsigma$.

313. Verbs in $\mu\epsilon$ of the three first Conjugations are read declined in some persons, as $\mu\epsilon$ very Circumflexes: as in Acts 27. 1. $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\rho}\epsilon\delta\omega\iota$ they delivered, as $\epsilon\chi\theta\upsilon\sigma\omega\iota$ in v. 207. and not as in v. 250.

314. 1. Three things are considered in the making of a Verb in $\mu\epsilon$. 1. That ω in the last syllable is turned into $\mu\epsilon$. 2. That the penult Vowel is turned into its long, if it be changeable. 3. By setting afore it a Reduplication.

315. A Reduplication is two fold, 1. Proper, when either the first consonant of the Theam is iterated with ϵ , as from $\sigma\iota\sigma$ is $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota\sigma$ or a Tenuis is put for an Aspirate to be iterated, as $\tau\epsilon\tau$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\mu\epsilon$. 2. It is improper, when as ϵ is only prefixed: and that is, when a Verb beginneth with ϵ , as $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$, or when a Verb beginneth with a Vowel, as $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$.

Of the formation of the Tenses of Verbs in $\mu\epsilon$.

316. The Imperfect tense is formed of the present tense, by changing $\mu\epsilon$ into ν , and by preposing the Augment, as $\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\mu\epsilon$.

317. The second Aorist is formed of the Imperfect tense, by casting away into ν , and by preposing the Augment, as $\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\mu\epsilon$. Such verbs for the most part come of verbs of the second Conjugation of Barytones. * Hereunto may be added, That if a verb want Reduplication, his Imperfect tense and second Aorist is all one in the first person singular. *Common* signifies of their likeness in declining, but (*saith*) in the three first Conjugations the second Aorist retaineth the long vowel in the plural and dual: saving the second Aorists $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ of $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$ to stand. For $\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$ hath in the second Aorist plural $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$ hath there $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon$ inusitate hath three $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon$.

ω This is much to be noted, that when it occur-eth, it may be discerned.

γ This is meant of the three first Conjugations. But of many Verbs in $\nu\mu\epsilon$ *Magnum* saith, we may thus finde out the Originals: 1. By turning $\mu\epsilon$ into ω , 2. by putting away ω and ν as by so doing unto $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$ to extend, the original Verb wil appeare to be $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\omega$.

Such verbs for the most part come of verbs of the second Conjugation of Barytones. * Hereunto may be added, That if a verb want Reduplication, his Imperfect tense and second Aorist is all one in the first person singular. *Common* signifies of their likeness in declining, but (*saith*) in the three first Conjugations the second Aorist retaineth the long vowel in the plural and dual: saving the second Aorists $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ of $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$ to stand. For $\pi\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$ hath in the second Aorist plural $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$ hath there $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon$ inusitate hath three $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon$.

the

the Reduplication; and by taking the augment of the Imperfect tense of the Primitive Verb thereof, which endeth in *α* as from *ἔσθω* is *ἔσθω*.

318. The perfect tense passive is formed of the present tense passive, the of the Reduplication being changed into *α* as from *διδομαι* is *ἐδίδαμαι*.

Annals (or outrole) Verbs in μι. Εἰμι to be, of ἔω.

319. The present tense *εἰμι* I am, *εἶ* vel *εἴ*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

320. The Imperfect tense S. *ἦν*, *ἦν*; *ἦ* or *ἦν*. D. *ἦν*, *ἦν*. P. *ἦν*, *ἦν*, *ἦν*.

321. The middle Imperfect tense S. *ἦν*, *ἦν*; *ἦ* or *ἦν*. D. *ἦν*, *ἦν*. P. *ἦν*, *ἦν*, *ἦν*.

P. *ἦν*, *ἦν*, *ἦν*.

322. The middle Future tense *ἔσθω* *α* *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.37*.

324. The Imperative mood present tense *ἔσθω* or *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

325. The Optative present and Imperfect tense S. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as in *ῥ.50*.

326. The Future thereof S. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.49*.

327. The Subjunctive present and imperfect tense S. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

328. The Infinitive present and imperfect tense *ἔσθω*. The Future *ἔσθω*.

329. The Participle of the present tense *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. The Future *ἔσθω*.

Εἰμι I goe, or will goe, of *ἔω*.

330. *Εἰμι*, *εἶ* vel *εἴ*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

331. The Imperfect tense S. *ἦν*, *ἦν*; *ἦ* or *ἦν*. D. *ἦν*, *ἦν*. P. *ἦν*, *ἦν*, *ἦν*.

332. The perfect tense S. *ἔσθω*. 333. The pluperfect tense *ἔσθω*. 334. The

first Aorist *ἔσθω*. 335. The second Aorist *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.4*.

336. The Future *ἔσθω*. 337. The middle Future *ἔσθω*.

338. The Imperative present and imperfect tense *ἔσθω* vel *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. 339. The second Aorist *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.11*.

340. The Optative second Aorist *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.15*.

341. The Subjunctive second Aorist *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. as *ῥ.22*.

342. The Infinitive present tense *ἔσθω* and *ἔσθω*.

343. The Participle second Aorist *ἔσθω*.

345. The Middle perfect Tense *ἔσθω*. 346. The pluperfect tense *ἔσθω*.

346. The first Aorist *ἔσθω*, Imperative *ἔσθω*, Optative *ἔσθω*, Subj.

ἔσθω, Inf. *ἔσθω*, Partic. *ἔσθω*.

ἔσθω to goe, of *ἔω*.

347. *ἔσθω* I goe *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

348. The perfect tense *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. D. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*. P. *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*.

349. The Optative present tense *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. The Infinitive *ἔσθω*, the

Participle *ἔσθω*.

350. The middle present tense *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, &c. the imperfect tense *ἔσθω*.

351. The Imperative *ἔσθω*, the Infinitive *ἔσθω*, the Participle *ἔσθω*.

ἔσθω to send, of *ἔω*.

352. The Indicative present tense *ἔσθω*, the Imperfect tense *ἔσθω*, the per-

fect tense *ἔσθω*, the pluperfect tense *ἔσθω*, the first Aorist *ἔσθω*, the second

Aorist *ἔσθω*, the first Future *ἔσθω*.

353. The Imperative present and imperfect tense *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, the second

Aorist *ἔσθω* and *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, the perf. *ἔσθω*.

354. The

According as
Rhenius delive-
reth. Some others
would have it to
be the preterplu-
perfect tense)

*This word in
Eph. 6. 1. Rhenius
would have to be
the Future of the
Subjunctive. But
Grammars have
patterned for no
such tense there.
Moguesius in his
Grammar sheweth
out of Authors
many examples
of such a Tense.
Rhenius also in his
Diction. y bath
revised the same.

b Rhenius thus
decl. eth it, &c.
c It for the most
part is declined
like *ἔσθω*.

354. The Optative present tense *ἴσῃν*, the second Aorist *εἴην*.

355. The Subjunctive present and imperfect tense *ἴῃ*, *ἴῃς*, &c. the perfect tense *εἴκω*, the second Aorist *ῶ*.

356. The Infinitive present tense *ἴναι*, the perfect tense *εἰκάναι*, the second Aorist *εἴναι*.

357. The Participle present and Imperfect tense *ἴσῶς*, the second Aorist *εἴς*.
The passive voice.

358. The Indicative present tense *ἴμαι*, the Imperfect tense *ἴμην*, the perfect tense *εἴμαι*, the pluperfect tense *εἴμην*, the first Aorist *ἴδην*, the first Future *ἴδσομαι*, and so analogically in the Optative Mood, the Infinitive, and the Participle.

359. The Imperative present tense *ἴσθω*, the perfect and pluperfect *εἴσθω*.

360. The Optative present and Imperfect tense *ἴμην*, the perfect and pluperfect tense *εἴμην*.

361. The Subjunctive present tense *ἴωμαι*, the perfect and pluperfect *εἴωμαι*.

362. The Infinitive present tense *ἴσθαι*, the perfect *εἴσθαι*, the first Aorist *ἴδηναι*.

363. The Participle present tense *ἴμενος*, the Participle perf. *εἰμένος*.

The middle voice

364. The Indicative first Aorist *ἴδμην*, the second Aorist *ἴμην*, the first Future *ἴδσομαι*.

365. The Imperative second Aorist *ἴσθω*, the Optative *ἴμην*, the Subjunctive *ἴωμαι*, the Infinitive *ἴσθαι*, the Participle *ἴμενος*.

Ἰέμαι to desire, of ἰέναι.

366. *ἰέμαι* hath only the present and imperfect tense like *ἴμην* in all the passive or middle voice.

Ἡμαι to sit, by crasis, of ἵμαι, from ἵναι ἵμην to place.

367. The present tense *ἵμαι*, *ἵσθαι*, &c. the imperfect tense *ἵμην*, *ἵσθω*, &c.

368. The Imperative *ἵσθω*, *ἵσθω*, &c. the Infinitive *ἵσθαι*, the Participle *ἵμενος*.

Κέμαι to lie, or to be put, of ἐκέμαι.

369. The Indicative present tense *κέμαι*, *κέσθαι*, &c. The Imperfect tense *κέμην*. The Future *κέσομαι*.

370. The Imperative present and imperfect tense *κέσθω* &c. the Infinitive *κέσθαι*, the Participle *κέμενος*.

ἴσμεν to know, of ἰσάναι.

371. The Indicative present tense *ἴσμεν*. The Imperfect tense *ἴσμεν*. The Imperative present tense *ἴσθε*, the Infinitive *ἴσθαι*, the Participle *ἴσθαι*.

372. But in the first person of the Indicative present tense plural there is by the figure Syncope *ἴσμεν*, and in the second person *ἴσθε*, and the third person is *ἴστω*, not *ἴστω*. Also of the Imperfect tense it is *ἴσμεν* by Syncope in the third plural.

373. The Imperative mood is also with Syncope: as *ἴσθε*, *ἴσθω*. D. *ἴστω*, *ἴστω*. P. *ἴστω*, *ἴστω*, or *ἴστω*.

374. In the Middle voice it is *ἴσμαι*, and also *ἴσμαι*, *ἴσδμην*, and it hath

* In setting down these Verbs in *μ*, what *Rhemi* hath delivered about (sanct) of these words, is expressed.

Grammarians have not all alike set down their Tenses. *Rhemi* in matters Grammaticall is observed to be of a most exact judgment.

d In *Comden* it is mentioned in the Active voice. Some others say, it is not used in the Active voice, and they express it to be a Dependent.

e By considering whence these Anomalous verbs do come, it is seen of what Conjugation they are.

* There are Dependent Verbs in *μ*. How they end and have their penult in their first person is shewed in r. 372, &c.

hath τ interposed, having afore it the preposition $\epsilon\pi\alpha$, as $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\eta\iota$, &c.

Of $\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ I am clad, from $\epsilon\sigma$ to put on.

375. In the perfect tense passive there is $\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\iota$, and $\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega$, the pluperfect tense $\epsilon\sigma\mu\eta\iota$, and the participle $\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

276. It hath also the first Aorist active $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, and in the Infinitive $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$; It hath the middle first Aorist $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\iota$.

Of $\phi\eta\mu\iota$ to say, from $\phi\alpha\iota$.

377. The Indicative present tense $\phi\eta\mu\iota$, the imperfect tense $\phi\eta\eta$, the first Aorist $\phi\eta\sigma\alpha$, the second Aorist $\phi\eta\eta$, the first Future $\phi\eta\sigma\omega$, the Imperative $\phi\alpha\delta\eta$, but observed unusual.

378. The Optative present tense $\phi\alpha\iota\eta$, the first Aorist $\phi\eta\sigma\iota\mu\iota$, the first Future $\phi\eta\sigma\omega\mu\eta\iota$.

379. The Subjunctive present tense and second Aorist $\phi\omega$. The Infinitive present tense $\phi\alpha\iota\alpha\iota$, the first Aorist $\phi\eta\sigma\omega$, the first Future $\phi\eta\sigma\omega\eta$.

380. The Participle of the present tense $\phi\alpha\iota\varsigma$, the first aorist $\phi\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, the first Future $\phi\eta\sigma\omega\varsigma$.

The Middle voice.

381. The present tense $\phi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, the Imperfect tense $\phi\eta\alpha\mu\eta\iota$, the Participle $\phi\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

Of Defective verbs.

382. They are called Verbs g defective, which have no more Tenses of their own, then the present tense and the preterimperfect tense in every Voice, Mood, and the Participles, as $\sigma\upsilon\beta\omega$ to worship.

Of Anomalous Verbs.

383. There are many Verbs which have some Tenses from other b Verbs, whose theme for the most part is out of use.

384. $\alpha\gamma\gamma\omega\mu\iota$ to break, Fut. $\alpha\gamma\omega$, Perf. $\eta\gamma\alpha$ of $\alpha\gamma\omega$. It hath sundry Tenses which in composition are used Attickly; as the first Fut. $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\alpha$ in Mat. 13. 20. The first Aorist $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\alpha$ in Joh. 19. 32. the second Aorist passive $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, and thence in the second Aorist of the Subjunctive mood passive there is read $\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, Joh. 19. 31.

385. $\alpha\gamma\gamma\omega$ to take, hath his second Aorist $\eta\gamma\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ of $\eta\gamma\alpha$.

386. $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ to feel or perceive, hath the Middle future $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, and the second Aorist therein $\eta\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ of $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$.

387. $\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ to be taken, Fut. $\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, the second Aorist $\eta\lambda\omega$. It borroweth some Tenses of $\alpha\lambda\omega$, and some of $\alpha\lambda\omega\mu\iota$. His compounds $\alpha\lambda\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\omega$ and $\alpha\lambda\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ are used.

388. $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ to sinne, Fut. $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$, perf. $\eta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$, the second Aor. $\eta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ of $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$.

389. $\alpha\mu\iota\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ to put on or clothe, Fut. $\alpha\mu\iota\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$, perf. $\eta\mu\iota\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$ of $\alpha\mu\iota\tau\eta\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota$.

390. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\omega$ to open, Fut. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\omega$, 1. Aor. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\alpha$ and $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\alpha$, perf. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, 1. Aor. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, and $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, the 2. Aor. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, the second Fut. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$, the middle perf. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\eta$.

391. $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega\mu\iota$ and $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ to destroy, Fut. $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, the middle perf. $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, the 2. Aor. $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega\mu\eta\iota$. Some tenses it hath of $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, and some of $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$.

reason rendered of their Anomalie. p Sec. 639. This Tense is of $\eta\mu\alpha$ out of use.

392. A-

Some Gram. mars mention not this Verb among these Anomals

* These ten Anomall verbs in $\mu\iota$ standing after the patterns of perfect Verbs, may be conceived to stand as *possim* &c. set after the examples of perfect verbs in the Latine Grammar. g Rhenius reckoneth up 16 kinds of them. They will nothing trouble a Student in the sacred Text.

b These may be likened unto *fero*, *tollo*, *utor*, and such like in the Latine.

See r. 108.

k Sec. 1. 43.

* It is profitable here all along to consider the rules, why the Ininfinitive verbs have to make their tenses, which are borrowed. It will much further un- to the perfect forming of verbs.

See r. 174.

! Sec. 1. 174. m It is compounded of $\eta\mu\alpha$ and $\alpha\gamma\omega$.

n Sec. 7. 115.

o Why is it inserted or set in it store, Sec. 656.

* A student may in the annotations on these verbs in the Grammar see a

392. Ἀρέσκω to please, Fut. ἀρέσω, 1. Aor. ἤρεσα, &c. of ἀρέω.
 393. Ἀυξάνω and αὐξέω to increase, Fut. αὐξήσω of αὐξέω.

B

394. Βαίνω to goe, Fut. βήσομαι of βάνω, the 2. Aor. ἔβην &c. of βῆμι.

395. Βάλλω to cast, Perf. βέβληκα of βάλλω.

396. Βλαστάνω to sprout out, Fut. βλαστήσω of βλαστίνω.

397. Βρᾶσκω and βιβράσκω to cate, Fut. βράσω of βρώ. And βύλομαι to will, hath βύλοιτο &c. of βυλόμαι, and in the second person βύλη.

Γ

398. Γαμέω to marry, 1. Aor. ἔγμηα of γάμω.

399. Γερᾶσκω to wax old, Fut. γηράσω of γηράω.

400. Γίνομαι and γίγνομαι to be made, Fut. γινήσομαι, 2. Aor. ἔγινον of γίνομαι, the Middle perf. ἔγεννα of γένω.

401. Γινώσκω to know, Fut. γήσσομαι, Perf. ἔγνων of γινώσκω.

Δ

402. Δάσσω to bite, Fut. δάξω of δάσκω, and thence ὀδάσω 2. Aor.

403. Διέμαι to beseech, Fut. δήσομαι, 1. Aor. παθ. ἐδήμην, of διέμαι.

404. Διδάσκω to teach, Fut. διδάξω of διδάσκω, & thence other tenses also.

405. Δοκέω to suppose, Fut. δόξω, &c. of δέκω.

406. Δύνω to fet or goe under, Fut. δύσω, 2. Aor. ἔδυνον, of δύνω.

407. Δύναμαι to be able, δύναμαι and δύνη, κ δύναται, Fut. δύνησομαι of δύναμαι.

E

408. Εθέλω to will, Fut. ἐθέλω of ἐθέλω.

409. Εἶπω to be accustomed, the Middle perf. ἔπειθα, the pluperf. ἔπειθεν, the Participle of the preter tense εἰπών.

410. Εἶδω to know, the Infinitive perf. εἶδέναι for εἰδέναι, and the Participle εἰδώς, for εἰδώς, and the pluperfect tense ἔδειον.

411. Εἶδω to see or behold, 2. Aor. εἶδον and ἴδον. And εἴδω, to know, hath perf. middle εἶδα.

412. Ελαύνω to drive, Fut. ἐλάσω of ἐλάω, perf. ἔλαξα and ἐλάλαξα, &c.

413. Ἐρέω to say, is observed by *Rhemius* to have sometimes the signification of the present tense, and sometimes of the Future, and uor to have any other tense saving the present tense.

414. Ἐρχομαι to come, hath Fut. ἐλεύσομαι, 3. Aor. ἤλυνον, and by Syncope ἔλθω also the Middle perf. ἤλυθα, and Attickly ἐλθούθα of ἐλεύθω.

415. Εὐρίσκω to finde, Fut. εὐρήσω, 2. Aor. εὐρέην, of εὐρίσκω.

416. Ἔχω to have, Fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, Perf. ἔσχηκα, 2. Aor. ἔσχηον, of ἔχω.

Ζ

417. Ζεύγγω and Ζευγνύω to joyn, Ζεύξω of Ζεύγω Aor. 1. ἔζευξα, as in the compound σπρέζευξα in Mat. 19. 6.

418. Ζυγνύω and ζώντω to gird, hath ζάω of ζών, the perf. pass. ἔζυτο.

Θ

419. Θάπτω to bury, Fut. θάψω, perf. τέπαθα. Aor. 1. ἔθαψα. perf. pass. τέπαμμαι, c Aor. 1. ἔπαπον, as it were of τέρω, second Fut. παρήσομαι.

420. Θέλω to will, hath θελήσω of θελέω.

q As r. 253.

r See r. 241.

s See r. 289.

t See r. 154.

w See r. 155.

x See r. 151.

y As r. 273.

z See r. 108.

a See r. 659.

a *Rhemius* noteth that verbs in γινω and γινωμι do form their tenses, which are beyond the Imperfect tense, of Verbs in γινω, as μύρνωμι to wipe away, hath of μύρω. b See r. 130. c See r. 175.

421. Θνήσκω to die, is observed to have tenises of four Verbs, viz. the second Aorist ἔθανον and second Future in the Middle voyce θνήσκεις of θνήσκω. It hath the perfect tense τέθνηκα of θνήσκω, and the Infinitive present tense θνήσκειν of θνήσκω, and the Boeotical perfect tense τέθνηκα of θνήσκω.

422. ἵκνομαι to come, Fut. ἵξομαι, 2. Aor. ἰκόμεν of ἵκνομαι. So hath the compound ἀφικνίσμαι.

423. ἡλάσκειν to pacific. Fut. ἡλώσομαι of ἡλάσκειν, 1. Aor. passive ἡλάσθη.

424. καίω to sit, 2. Fut. of the Middle voyce καθήσεται, and the 1. Aor. παθ. ἡκαθίσθη. There is also καίω, of καθίμι, out of καθίμι.

425. καίω to sit, Fut. καθήσομαι, and in the Imperative καθύ.

426. καίω or καίω to burn, Fut. καύσω, perf. κέκαυκα, 2. Aor. ἡκαυον. It hath a first future in the Subjunctive passive καυθήσομαι, 1 Cor. 13-3.

427. Καθίμι to let down, hath Fut. καθήσω, 1. Aor. καθήκα.

428. Καλῶ to call, fut. καλέσω, perf. ἡ καλέηκα by Syncope, perf. παθ. καλέημαι Aor. ἐκάλεθον.

429. Κάμω to labour, hath fut. 1. and 2. καμῶ, perf. ἡ κάμωκα, 2. Aor. ἡκαμω.

430. Κεράννω & κερέννω to mingle, fut. κερῶ, perf. κέκερα, παθ. κακίραμαι, &c. And these are Syncopated, as κερῶ, κεράνα, κέκερα.

431. Κερδάνω to gain, fut. κερδανῶ and κερδῶ of κερδάνω or κερδῶ. It hath the first Future in the Subjunctive passive κερδηθήσομαι, 1 Pet. 3-1.

432. Κορέννω and κορενῶ, fut. κορέσω, perf. παθ. κακίρεται, 1. Aor. ἐκορέσθη of κορέω.

433. Κεράω to cry, fut. κερῶ, the middle perf. κέκερα. Some observe it to have the third future κερῶμαι in Luc. 19-40.

434. Κρεμάω to hang, 1. Fut. middle κρεμάσμαι perf. παθ. κρεθήμαι, Aor. 1. ἐκρεμάσθη.

435. Λαγχάνω to receive by lot, Fut. ληξώσμαι of ληξῶ, 2. Aor. ἡλαχον of λήγω.

436. Λαμβάνω to take, Fut. λήψομαι of λήψω, 2. Aor. ἡλαβον, perf. ἡλαβον, and attickly ἡλαβον, perf. παθ. ἡλαβον, 1. Aor. ἡλίσθη.

437. Λαθάνω to lie hid, Fut. λήσομαι, 2. Aor. ἡλαθον, &c. of λήθω.

438. Μανθάνω to learn, Fut. μαθήσομαι, perf. ἡμαθήκα of μαθήω, 2. Aor. ἡμαθον of μάθη.

439. Μάχομαι to fight, Fut. μάχσομαι and μάχησομαι.

440. Μεθύσκω to make drunken, hath μεθύσω of μεθύω, perf. ἡμεθύκα, perf. παθ. ἡμεθύσμαι, Aor. ἡμεθύθη.

441. Μέλω and more usually μέλομαι to care or regard, hath Fut. μελήσω and μελήσομαι, perf. ἡμελήκα, παθ. μεμήλημαι, 1. Aor. ἡμελήθη. The Inf. ἡμελον.

442. Μιγνύνω and μίγνυμι, fut. μίξω, perf. ἡμίχκα, Aor. 2. ἡμίχον, perf. ἡμίχκα of μίγνω.

D

443. Μίλλω

d As r. 148.
e As r. 268.
f A τιδύκα from
Sio

g See r. 149.
h It may be here noted, that unto Verbs anomall the Future ending in σσμαι added, is commonly the first Future of the Middle voyce.

i As r. 145.
k It is in more use then καλέ.

l For κέκερα by Syncope.

* All the Verbs in this company called Anomals, doe not borrow tenises of other Verbs: they being in Camdens Grammar, and used in the sacred Text, it seemed good to mention them here.

Also to omit those which Camdens hath collected, which appeared not to be in that Text.

* It is very profitable for a learner to be familiar with these Verbs because they are in often use.

And when any of them doe occur in reading then for to endeavour to know the rule for the Formation of their tenises, wh ch they borrow: shall they be the more clearly understood.

443. Μένω to be, hath fut. μέλλω.

444. Μυμνήσκω to call to remembrance, Fut. μνήσσω and μνήσσομαι, perf. παρ. μνήσμαι, Aor. 1. ἐμνήσθην, Fut. 1. μνησθήσμαι.

O

445. Οἶμαι to suppose, and by contraction οἶμαι, οἶσι, οἶνται. Fut. οἴησμαι, perf. ὤημαι of οἴομαι.

446. Οἴχομαι to depart, Fut. οἰχόσμαι, perf. ὤχημαι of οἰχόμαι. There is the participle of the preter tense passive in composition παρὰχρησθῆναι past, in Aēt. 14. 16.

447. Ὀλοῦμαι or ὀλλύω to destroy, borroweth tenses of ὀλέω and ὀλλω, which may be observed in reading.

448. Ὀμνυμι to swear, borroweth tenses of οὐδω.

449. Ὀρέω to see, hath Fut. ὄψομαι of ὀπτομαι, the perf. Atticke ὠρέω the pluperf. ὠρέσκειν.

450. Οφείλω to owe, Fut. ὀφηλέσω, &c. of ὀφελῶ.

Π

451. Πέσσω to suffer, Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. 2. ἐπίπον of πίδω but πείπονδαι the Middle perf. it hath of πίβω.

452. Πτείνωμι to stretch out, hath Fut. πτίσω, and the first Aorist in his compound ἐξέπτεναι. Rom. 10. 21.

453. Πηρύω and πῆρυμι, Fut. πήξω, Aor. 1. ἐπήξα of πῆζω.

454. Πίνω to drink, perf. πίνω of πῶ, Aor. 2. ἐπιν of πῶ, perf. παρ. πῖμαι, Fut. 2. of the middle voyce, πίομαι, πῖν and πῖσαι, πῖται.

455. Πίμπωμι to kindle, hath Fut. πρήσω.

456. Πίπτω to sell, hath Fut. πείσω, perf. πείρω.

457. Πίπτω to fall, Fut. 2. in the middle voyce πῶμαι, Aor. 2. ἐπῶ, Aor. 1. ἐπῶα of πῶ.

458. Πυθάνομαι to demand or aske, Fut. πύσομαι, Aor. 2. in the middle voyce ἐπυθόμην of πύδομαι.

P

459. Ρέω to flow, ρεύω, and ρήσω of ρέω. perf. ῥέω and ῥέωμαι, Aor. 2. παρ. ῥέω.

460. Ρέω to say, perf. ῥέω, pluperf. ῥέω, perf. παρ. ῥέωμαι, pluperf. ῥέωμαι, Aor. 1. ῥέω, but more usually ῥέω, Fut. 1. ῥήσομαι, Participle of the 1. Aor. ῥήσας.

461. Ρήγωμι and ῥηγνύω to break, Fut. ῥήξω, Aor. 1. ῥήξα, the middle perf. ῥέω.

462. Ρωννυμι or ρωνύω to strengthen, Fut. ῥώσω, perf. ῥέω.

463. Ρωννυμαι to be strong, Fut. ῥώσομαι, imper. ῥέω.

Σ

464. Σβέννω and σβεννύω to quench, Fut. σβέσω, perf. σβέω, perf. παρ. σβέωμαι.

465. Σπένδω to sacrifice, Fut. σπείσω of σπείδω, Aor. 1. ἐσπείσα.

466. Στρανύω and στρώνω, Fut. στρώσω, perf. ἔστρωσα, Aor. 1. ἐστρώσα, perf. παρ. ἔστρωμαι, Aor. 1. ἐστρώθην.

Aor. 2.

How πείπονδαι should come of πῖναι, is thus delivered, πῖναι maketh regularly πῖποναι by r. 193. and then by the figure Epeuthefisi S is inserted afore π, and so is made πῖπονδαι. * He that understandeth not Latin looking on Pajon discourse on every word in his great Dictionary shall perceive, that he hath explained almost every hard word, and may guess at his meaning in many places, and observe therein some information. These is also an Index of all the harder words set in the end of his lesser Dictionary, called his *Manuale* referring unto the place in that Dictionary, where they are unfolded. Others may find even all difficult words in the great Index of Cleonard in quere,

T

467. Τίμω to cut, Fut. τιμή, perf. τιμήμαι, and by Syncope τίμημαι, Aor. 2. ἔτιμον and ἔπιμον, perf. παλ. τίμημαι, Aor. 1. ἔτιμήθην.

468. Τίω to bring forth, Fut. τίσομαι, Aor. 2. ἔτεκον of τίω, perf. αἰ. τίτηκα, and παλ. τίτημαι, Aor. 1. ἔτιγχεθην.

469. Τρέφω to nourish, Fut. τρέψω, perf. τρέψα, Aor. 1. ἔδρεψα, perf. παλ. τρέφειμαι, Aor. 2. ἔτρεφην.

470. Τρέχω to runne, Fut. τρέξω, the Middle fut. δρέξομαι, the perf. δέδραμαι, Aor. 2. ἔδραμον of δραίνω.

471. Τρώω to eat hath the middle second future φάσμαι, φάσῃς, φάγεται, Aor. 2. ἔφαγον of φάγω.

472. Τυγχάνω to obtain, Fut. τυξομαι, Aor. 2. ἔωχον of τύχω, perf. πτύχηκα. There is also πτύχη.

Φ

473. Φέρω to bring, Fut. ὀύω of οἶω, the middle perf. αἰ. εἰσέφερα of εἰσέχω, the first Aorist ἔνεγκα, the second Aorist ἔνεγκας of ἐνεγκω. And from εἰσέχω is the perfect tense παύομαι, Aor. 1. ἠνέχθην.

474. Φεύγω to flee, Fut. φεύξομαι, Aor. 2. ἔφυγον. There is also used in composition the middle perfect tense πέφυκα.

475. Φθαίνω to prevent, Fut. φθάσω of φθάω, perf. ἔφθακα, Aor. 1. ἔφθασα.

Χ

476. Χέω to poure, χύσω, Aor. 1. ἔχια, Aor. 2. ἔχων, Fut. 2. χέω, as in the compound ἐκχέω.

477. Ὄσσω to cast away, Fut. ὀσώσω and ὀσώ. Aor. 1. ὤσα of ὀσώ.

Of Verbs Deponent.

478. There are Verbs Deponent of all the kinds of Verbs: The Barytones end in ομαι with one of the characteristic letters afore ομαι, mentioned in 198. &c. The Circumflexes or contracts doe end in δομαι, άομαι, or ίομαι. Those of Verbs in μι do end in αμαι, ημαι, or υμαι, 1. 272, &c.

479. They are used only in the Passive or Middle voyce, and some are used in both voices, as περιβόηκε to travel, hath in the Passive voyce the perfect tense περιβέβηκε, and the first Aorist περιβέβηκεν. It hath in the Middle voyce the first future περιβήσομαι.

Of Verbs Impersonall.

480. There are certain Verbs used only in the third person singular of sundry Moods and Tenses, which are called ο Impersonals.

481. Ἄνικει it is meet, hath the Imperfect tense ἀνέκει, the Infinitive present tense ἀνέκειν, and the Participle ἀνέκων. So καδύκει hath καδύκει, καδύκειον, and καδύκων. μερόνικη also hath μερόνικη and μερόνικον.

482. Αἰτιχών is found used Impersonally, and to signifie it sufficeth.

483. Αἰσέσκει it pleaseth, Imperf. ἤσκει, Fut. αἰσέσῃ. Aor. 1. ἤσεν.

484. Αἰσέει it sufficeth, Imp. ἤκει, Fut. αἰσέσει, Aor. 1. ἤκεισθ.

485. Διψίει behooveth, Imperf. ἔει, Fut. διψήσῃ, Aor. 1. ἐδιψήσθ, Inf. διψήσθαι, part. διψήσθ.

486. Διαφέρει it concerneth, Imp. διέφερε, Fut. διφείσῃ.

487. Δοκέει it seemeth, Imp. ὀδέκεν, Fut. ὀδέξῃ, Aor. 1. ὀδέξεσθ.

See *Passive* dis-
course on all in
holy Writ: he hath
collected what
those Verbs have
there in use for
the most part.

And that these
Impersonals may
be the better per-
ceived, there is to
be considered,
how they are used
personally: for so
the most of them
are sometimes
used. In *Clearer*
they are all made
plain.

p. Sec. 394.

g The third person of *εἶμι* in the Imperfect tense doth end in *αῖο*, as in *ῥ. 310*. The which adding of *ο* unto *α* is said to be Attickly by *Campanius* and *Robertus*.

r It is to be remembered, that in all words declined with cases, the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative Duall are ever the same word, and so is the Genitive and Dative thereof. The vocative plural is always the same, as is the Nominative plural; and is therefore here omitted. S. When such Nounes make their Vocative in *α*, it may be observed. For understanding the Tongue onely, it is enough so to observe.

r Some Nounes in *α* make the Genitive in *α* doricallly, as *ὁ δαυαῖς, ὁ δαυαῖα*. See *ῥ. 655*. * A Student must make use of *Campanius* Grammar for to know the Declensions. They may easily be perceived in his Tables of them.

u A Vowel is said to be pure, when as a Vowel or Diphthong doth immediately goe afore it.

488. *Ἐξέσῃ* it is lawfull, hath in the Imp. *ἐξέσῃ*, Infin. *ἐξέσῃαι*, partic. *ἐξέσῃ*, 489. *Μέλει* it is a care, Imp. *μέλει*, Fut. *μελήσει*, Aor. 1. *ἐμέλησεν*, perf. *μέλησεν*.

490. *Πρέπει* it becometh, Imp. *πρέπει*, Infin. *πρέπειν*, part. *πρέπειν*. 491. *Συμβάλλει* it hapneth, Imp. *συμβάλλει*, perf. *συμβέβηκε*, pluperf. *συμβέβηκεν*, Aor. 2. *ῥ. 310*, the middle Fut. *συμβήσεται*.

492. *Συμψέει* it availeth, Imp. *συμψέει*, Fut. *συμψέσει*, part. *τὸ συμψέσειον*. 493. *Χρή* it behooveth, Imp. *χρή*, Fut. *χρήσει*, Infin. *χρήναι*.

494. There are also Imperfonals in the Passive and Middle voyce, as *ἐσθῆται* it hapneth. So in the perfect tense there is *ἐσθῆται*, and in the perf. of the Imperative *ἐσθῆτω*, and in the third Future *ἐσθῆσεται*.

Of the Articles.

495. *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, the, that, he, is the Article prepositive. *ὁ, ἡ, ὁ*, which, is the Article Subjunctive; and are thus declined.

	Sing.				Sing.
	Fem.	Neut.			Fem. Neut.
496. Masc.	N. <i>ὁ</i>	<i>τὸ</i>	497. Masc.	N. <i>ὁ</i>	<i>ὁ</i>
G. <i>οῦ</i>	<i>οῦ</i>	<i>οῦ</i>	G. <i>οῦ</i>	<i>οῦ</i>	<i>οῦ</i>
D. <i>τῷ</i>	<i>τῷ</i>	<i>τῷ</i>	D. <i>τῷ</i>	<i>τῷ</i>	<i>τῷ</i>
A. <i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὸ</i>	A. <i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὸ</i>
	Dual.			Dual.	
N. <i>ῥ. & A. τὸν</i>	<i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὸν</i>	N. and A. <i>ὁ</i>	<i>ὁ</i>	<i>ὁ</i>
G. & D. <i>τῶν</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	G. and D. <i>οἷν</i>	<i>οἷν</i>	<i>οἷν</i>
	Plur.			Plur.	
N. <i>οἱ</i>	<i>οἱ</i>	<i>τὰ</i>	N. <i>οἱ</i>	<i>οἱ</i>	<i>αἱ</i>
G. <i>τῶν</i> in all 3. genders	<i>τῶν</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	G. <i>οἷν</i> in all genders	<i>οἷν</i>	<i>οἷν</i>
D. <i>τοῖς</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>	D. <i>τοῖς</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>
A. <i>τούς</i>	<i>τούς</i>	<i>τά</i>	A. <i>τούς</i>	<i>τούς</i>	<i>τά</i>

Of the Declensions of Nounes Substantives.

The first Declension of Simples.

498. Nounes ending in *α* or *α*, and having their Genitive in *α*, are of the first Declension, and are Masculine, declined as followeth.

499. S. N. *ὁ αἰνείας* Aeneas. G. *τοῦ αἰνεία*. D. *τῷ αἰνεία*. A. *τὸν αἰνεία*. V. *ὁ αἰνεία*. In the Duall and Plurall number in every case they end like the Feminine Article.

500. s Nounes in *α* make the Dative in *α*, the Accusative in *α*, and some make the V. in *α*, and some in *α* but all cases Duallly and Plurallly like Nounes in *α*.

501. Nounes ending in *α* or *α*, having their Genitive in *α* or *α*, are of the second Declension, and are Feminines.

502. S. N. *ἡ μήσα*. G. *τῆς μήσης*, D. *τῇ μήσῃ*. A. *τὴν μήσαν*, V. *ἡ μήσα*. And Duallly and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article.

503. Nounes in *α* make the A. in *α*, the V. in *α*, and all the rest like *μήσα*.

504. Nounes ending in *α*, *α*, *α*, or *α* pure *α*, do make the Genitive in *α*, and the Dative in *α*, as *ἡ δα* Leda; *ἡ δα* a thorn, *ἡ δα* a day, *ἡ δα* friend-ship. So *μῶα* a pound, &c.

505. Nounes

505. Nouns in *ος* or *ων*, having the Genitive in *ς* are of the third Declension. They in *ος* are Masculine, Feminine, or Commune; but they in *ων* are Neuter. 506. S.N. ὁ λόγος. G. τοῦ λόγου. D. τῷ λόγῳ. A. τὸν λόγον. V. ᾠ λόγῳ. But Dually and plurally according to the Masculine Article.

507. *ω* Neuters have the Accusative and V. singular ending like the Nominative; Dually and Plurally they are declined according to the Neuter article.

508. Nouns in *ος* or *ων*, having the Genitive in *ς*, are of the fourth Declension. They in *ος* are Masculine, Feminine or Commune; but they in *ων* are Neuter.

509. S. n. ὁ μενέλαος. G. τοῦ μενέλαου. D. τῷ μενέλαῳ. A. τὸν μενέλαον. D. ὁ μενέλαος. D.N. and A. τῷ μενέλαῳ. G. and D. τῶν μενέλαων. P.N. οἱ μενέλαοι. G. τῶν μενέλαων. D. τοῖς μενέλαοις. A. τοὺς μενέλαους. * The Accusative singular is sometime without *ν*, as τὸν Ἀπὸλλᾶ *Apollon*.

510. Nouns in *ων* doe follow the rule of Neuters; but in this Declension the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative plural doe end in *ων*. So αἰσχύων an upper room.

511. Nouns ending in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ω*, *ν*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ξ*, or *ψ*, having their Genitive in *ος*, and not being of any of the contrait Declensions, are of this Declension. There are all Genders herein.

512. S.N. ὁ πᾶν. G. τοῦ πάντος. D. τῷ πάντι. A. τὸν πάντα. V. ᾠ πάντα. D. N. and A. τῷ πάντι. G. and D. τῶν πάντων. P.N. οἱ πάντες. G. τῶν πάντων. D. τοῖς πάνσι. A. τοὺς πάντας. * The Nominative and Genitive of this Declension have their last syllable very diversly; the Dictionary *x* is to be consulted hereabout.

513. Some Nouns of this Declension doe make the Accusative in *ν*, and some both in *ν* and *α*, as μῆνις anger, μῆνιν and μῆνιδα.

514. Some make the Vocative differing from the Nominative, as ἡ γυνή a woman, D. ὦ γύναι. So πατήρ a father, hath in the Vocative πάτερ. Such occurring may be observed.

Of the formation of the Dative plural.

515. The Dative plural is made of the Dative singular by putting there *σ* afore *ι*, and *ι* by taking away *ς*, *ν*, *ρ*, if they or any of them be there afore the *ς*; as Ἀθήνη a City, τῷ Ἀθῆναις Ἀθῆναι; ὁ Ἕλλην a Greek, τῷ Ἕλληνι, τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. πύξις a boxe, πύξιν, πύξις; ὄρνις an hen, ὄρνιθι ὄρνισιν. ῥήτωρ a Rhetorician, ῥήτορι, ῥήτοσιν.

516. Words declined by *της* in the Genitive, and so by *τιν* in the Dative, doe not onely cast away *ν* in the Dative, but also make long the penult, by changing the short Vowel into a Diphthong, and by making long the doubtful Vowel, which is made long by position in the Dative singular: as ὁ λέων a Lion, τῷ λέωντι, τοῖς λέωνσι. χαρμεις acceptable, χαρμῖντι, χαρμῖσιν, τοῖς all, πᾶσι πᾶσι.

517. Nouns ending in *ς* with a Diphthong or in a double Consonant, doe make the Dative of the Nominative, by adding *ι* thereunto: as ἀεὶψ an Arabian, τοῖς ἀεὶψι, ἑλμινος ἑλμινος an earth-worm, ἑλμῖντι. But ἕς an hare, hath ὁσιν, πῆς a foot, ποσὶ, χεῖς a comb, κροτῖ.

518. Nouns in *ης*, which suffer *syncope*, doe make their Dative plural in *αῖσι*, as πατήρ a father, πατράσιν; and by *syncope* πατέρσι, τοῖς πατέρσιν; ἡ χεὶρ an hand, hath τοῖς χερσίν.

*It is to be remembered all along, that Neuters have the N. A. and V singular alike, and that plurally they end all in *ων*. Except as in *ν*. 510. And therefore there needeth no example for Neuters of the third and fifth Declensions &c.*

The Exceptions about the Accusative and Vocative, and so sundry elsewhere are of purpose omitted, because the Text may be read with understanding, though one have not such particulars in memory.

Grammarians doe not resolve matters all alike. There is read in Mark 12.1. τῷ οὐκῶντι. Some say it is τῷ οὐκῶντι; ὁ οὐκῶντι; ὁ οὐκῶντι; by the figure Metonymy: others say, it is of τῷ οὐκῶντι in the first Declension plural. One not declining a plural may name the Vocative: but it is here in patterns omitted, because it is all one with the Nominative.

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Grammarians doe not resolve matters all alike. There is read in Mark 12.1. τῷ οὐκῶντι. Some say it is τῷ οὐκῶντι; ὁ οὐκῶντι; ὁ οὐκῶντι; by the figure Metonymy: others say, it is of τῷ οὐκῶντι in the first Declension plural. One not declining a plural may name the Vocative: but it is here in patterns omitted, because it is all one with the Nominative.

518. Unto Datives plurall ending in *i*, and also unto persons of Verbs so ending, there is added *ν*, if the word following beginneth with a Vowel or Diphthong: as *λέοντι ὄσπρσι* to those Lions, *τοῖς περὶ ὄσπρσι* they beat him. So it is done unto third persons of Verbs ending in *ν*: as *ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῷ* he did beat him. Yet attrickly *ν* is added, when as a consonant followeth.

Of the Declensions of Nounes contracted.

519. Nounes ending in *ης*, *ος*, or *ος*, having the Genitive in *ος* are of this Declension. They in *ης* are Masculine, Feminine, or Commune; and they in *ος* or *ος* are Neuters.

520. S.N. *ὁ Δημοσθένης*; Demosthenes * *Γ. τῷ Δημοσθένει*, and contractedly *Δημοσθένει*. D. *τῷ Δημοσθένει* contr. *Δημοσθένει*. A. *τὸν Δημοσθένην*, contr. *Δημοσθένην*. V. *ὁ Δημοσθένης*. Dually N. and A. *τὸν Δημοσθένειν*, contr. *Δημοσθένειν*. G. and D. *τῷ Δημοσθένει* contr. *Δημοσθένει*. P. N. *ὁ Δημοσθένης* contr. *Δημοσθένης*. G. *τῷ Δημοσθένει* contr. *Δημοσθένει*. D. *τοῖς Δημοσθένει*. A. *τὸς Δημοσθένει* contr. *Δημοσθένει*.

521. Nounes in *ης* have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plurall, ending in *αι*, and contracted into *ηαι* as of *τοῦχος* a wall, *ταῖς τοῦχος*, contr. *ταῖς χη*.

522. Nounes ending in *ις* or *ι*, having the Genitive in *ιος* or *ους*, are of the second declension. They in *ις* are Masculine, Feminine or Commune; but they in *ι* are Neuter.

523. S.N. *ὁ ὄφης* a serpent, G. *τῷ ὄφει*. D. *τῷ ὄφει*, contr. *ὄφει*. A. *τὸν ὄφιν*. V. *ὁ ὄφις*, Dually N. and A. *τὸν ὄφιν*. G. and D. *τῷ ὄφει*. P. N. *ὁ ὄφις* contr. *ὄφις*. G. *τῷ ὄφει*. D. *τοῖς ὄφει*. A. *τὸς ὄφει* contr. *ὄφει*.

524. The Neuters in the plurall doe contract in the N. A. and V. *ια* into *ια* as *τῶν στήθων* *οἱ στήθη*.

525. Nounes ending in *ους*, having the Genitive in *ους*, are of the third declension; and all such are Masculines.

526. S.N. *ὁ βασιλεὺς* a King, G. *τῷ βασιλεὺς*. D. *τῷ βασιλεὺς* contr. *βασιλεὺς*. A. *τὸν βασιλεὺς*. V. *ὁ βασιλεὺς*. D. N. and A. *τὸν βασιλεὺς* contr. *βασιλεὺς*. G. and D. *τῷ βασιλεὺς*. P. N. *ὁ βασιλεὺς* contr. *βασιλεὺς*. G. *τῷ βασιλεὺς*. D. *τοῖς βασιλεὺς*. A. *τὸς βασιλεὺς* contr. *βασιλεὺς*.

527. Nounes in *ως* or *ω*, whose Genitive is in *ους* are of the fourth Declension, and all such are Feminines.

528. S.N. *ἡ Λατώ* Latona. G. *τῇ Λατῷ* contr. *Λατῷ*. D. *τῇ Λατῷ* contr. *Λατῷ*. A. *τὴν Λατῷ*, contr. *Λατῷ*. V. *ἡ Λατῷ*. In the Dual and Plurall number they are declined like the Masculine Article.

529. Nounes ending in *ας* pure, or in *ας*, having the Genitive in *ατος*, are of the fifth Declension; and all such are Neuters.

530. S.N. *τὸ κέρα* a horne. G. *τῷ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. D. *τῷ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. A. *τὸ κέρα*. V. *ὁ κέρως*. Dually N. and A. *τὸ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. G. and D. *τῷ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. P. N. *τὸ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. G. *τῷ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*. D. *τοῖς κέραι*. A. *τὸ κέρατι*, *κέραι*, *κέρως*.

Of Antonomastical Nounes contracted, some in all cases, and some onely in certain cases.

531. There are Nounes in *ος* of the third Declension of Simples, which are declined contractedly; as S.N. *νῶς* a mind, contr. *νῶς*. G. *τῷ νῶ*. D. *τῷ νῶ*. A. *τὸν νῶ*. V. *ὁ νῶς*. Dually N. and A. *τὸν νῶ*. G. and D. *τῷ νῶ*. P. N. *νῶς* *νῶς*. G. *τῷ νῶ*. D. *τοῖς νῶς*. A. *νῶς* *νῶς*.

532. *ὄσπρ*

2. The Dative of this Declension is often in *αι*, as *τῷ πᾶσι*. Whens therefore such differences from the patterns appeare, *Camdens* Tables of Dialedts are to be looked into, for to see of what Dialedt it is; and there it is signified to be of the Attick Dialedt. The Genitive also is often in *ους*.

3. In this Declension sundry castes are thrice exprest, and the first exprestion is called the common Tongue or Speech, in which are all the patterns exprest, &c.

The second is the Doicks dialedt, which taketh away *ν*, and the third is the Attick, which here maketh a contraction.

4. Grammars mention sundry more; but what we conceived not necessary to be mentioned for reading the sacred Text, are omitted.

532. ὀστέον a bone, is declined contractedly, N. ὀστέον. G. ὀστέου. D. ὀστέου. A. ὀστέον. Dually. N. and A. ὀστέον. G. and D. ὀστέου. P. N. ὀστέα. G. ὀστέων. D. ὀστέων. A. ὀστέα. These here mentioned are used in holy writ: such as we observed not there, are omitted.
533. Gravirones in us are contracted in the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative plural: as ὁ βότερος, οἱ βότερος contr. βότερος, τὰς βότερας contr. βότερας.
534. Some in us have contraction in the aforesaid Cases: as βῆς, plurally N. βῆς, contr. βῆς. A. βῆς contr. βῆς.
535. ἡ κλεῖς a Key, hath τὴν κλεῖδα and κλεῖδον. V. κλεῖς or κλεῖ; P. N. κλεῖδες and κλεῖς Ἀμαλιδῶν and κλεῖς.
536. ἡ πῆχυς a cubit, G. τῆ πῆχους. D. τῇ πῆχει contr. πῆχει. Αὐτὴ πῆχυν. V. πῆχυν. P. N. οἱ πῆχες contr. πῆχες. Α. τὴς πῆχες contr. πῆχες. So πάλιν an axe.

Some other Nounes having outrule in their declining.

537. Πατὴρ a Father, suffereth Syncope in the genitive and dative Singular, as τῷ πατρί, πατρί, τῇ μητρί, μητρί. So ἡ μήτηρ a Mother, γαστήρ a belly, θυγάτηρ a daughter. ἄνθρωπος a man, suffereth Syncope in all three numbers: as τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ἀνδρὶ, τῇ ἀντρί, ἀντρί, &c.

538. Γυνὴ a woman, hath G. γυναῖκος, &c. V. γύναι, and D. plural γυναιξί.

539. ἡ θῆξ an haire, hath G. θρίξ, &c. but θριξί in the dative plural.

540. κύων a dogge, hath genitive κυνός, dative κυνί, &c.

Of heteroclitics, or Nounes swarving from the common manner of declining.

541. Some in the Singular Number being Masculines are in the plural neuters: as δεσμὸς a bond, plurally τὰ δεσμά.

542. The sacred name Ἰησοῦς hath A. Ἰησοῦ, and the other cases Ἰησῦ.

543. Some are without case, as ὄνα a dreame: and so are many Hebrew names, & some other words thereof used in Greek, as πάσχα the Passover, &c.

544. Some are defective in cases, as ἀλλήλων of one another, hath but the Genitive, Dative and Accusative plural declined as r. 497.

- 545: 1. Some d want the Singular Number as Ἀθήναι Athens, declined as r. 502.

546. 1. Some borrow their Genitive of unusuall Nominatives: as ὕδωρ water hath ὕδατος. Hereunto may be added τὸ γάλα Milk, G. γάλακτος.

547. 1. Some such ending in ar have contraction: as φρέαρ a pit, hath Genitive φρέατος contr. φρητός, D. φρέατι, contr. φρητί.

548. 1. Some Nounes have sundry Nominatives some in the same declension, some in divers: as there is τὸ σκότος σκότους, & ὁ σκότος σκότου darkness.

- 549: 1. Some Nounes have divers Genitives: as ὁ νῆς a minde, hath G. νῆ and νοός.

550. 1. There is read ὁ Μωσὴς τῷ Μωσῇ, and Μωσῆς ὅ, and Μωσὶς Μωσῆ, and Μωσίδι Μωσῆς, and in other cases accordingly.

Of Nounes Adjectives declined with three Terminations.

551. * 1. Adjectives in os nor pure, have the Feminine in η, and the Neuter in ον, the Accusative Neuter in ον, and the Vocative Masculine in ε, and the rest as r. 497. So σφός wife.

to the third declension of Simple, and Feminine according to the Second. Other Adjectives whose Genitive in ε, goe according to the fifth declension in the Masculine and Neuter, and according to the second in the Feminine.

583. 1. Πάντ is declined, πᾶσα, πᾶν. G. παντός, πάντος, παντός, D. παντί, παντί, παντί. A. πάντα, πᾶσα, πᾶν. V. πας, πᾶσα, πᾶν. Dually N. and A. πάντι, πᾶσι, πάντι. G. and D. παντὶν, πᾶσιν, παντὶν. P. N. πάντες, πᾶσι, πάντα. G. πάντων, πᾶσιν, πάντων. D. πᾶσι, πᾶσι, πᾶσι. A. πάντας, πᾶσας, πάντα.

564.1. Μέγας great, is declined *μεγάλῃ, μέγα*. G. *μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μέγαλου*, D. *μεγάλῳ, μεγάλῃ, μεγάλῳ*. A. *μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα*. V. *μέγα, μεγάλην, μέγα*. Dually and Plurally as 497.

Of Adjectives declined with three Articles.

* Adjectives declined with three Articles, in *is*, and so following, are according to the 5th Declension of Simples, So that if one would be prompt in declining all manner of Adjectives, he is to have in memory the examples of the third, second, and 5th Declensions of Simples. But here out of *Rheuma* that light is given, as that all difficulty is taken away.

566. * I. Adjectives in ṛ having ḡ or ṇ added in the Dictionary, are declined as ṛ. § 12. as ṛḡṇai ṇ ṛḡṇai; ṇai ṇ ṛḡṇai noble by father, G, ṛḡṇai ṇai ṇai ṛḡṇai ṇai, &c.

567. I. Adjectives in *is* with *os* pure added in the Dictionary, are declined according to *π. 523, 524.* as ἁλὶ καὶ τῷ κίτρῳ καὶ τῷ κίτρῳ sailing, G. τῷ, τῆς, καὶ τῆς κίτρου. D. τῷ, τῇ καὶ τῷ κίτρου, cont. κίτρου, &c.

568. 1. Adjectives in *us*, with *καί* added in the Dictionary, being compounded with *δάκρυ* a tear, are declined as *γ* 512. They make the A. in *us* &c. as *καί δάκρυς καί τὸ δάκρυ* not weeping. G. *τῷ καί τῇ καί δάκρυος*, &c.

§69.1. Compounds with πῦς a foot, are declined as γ.5.2. They make their A. in α and ν· as ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπυς καὶ τὸ πολύπυ. G. τῷ καὶ τῆς καὶ τῷ πολύπυος, &c. A. τὸν καὶ τὴν πολύπυα, &c. πολύπυι, καὶ τὸ πολύπυι, &c.

570. I. Compounds of *ὀδὴς* a tooth, are declined as 7. § 12. as ὁ *καὶ* ἡ *ἀμφοδύτης* καὶ τὸ *ἀμφοδύτης* toothed on both sides, *Γ. τῷ καὶ τῇς καὶ τῷ ἀμφοδύτηντος*, &c.

571. 1. Adjectives in *ny* are declined as γ. 512. as ὁ καὶ τὸ τέρας καὶ τὸ τέρας
tender. G τῷ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῷ τέρας, &c.

572. 1. Adjectives in *ov* are declined as r. 5 12:25 ὁ καὶ τὸ σώφρων καὶ τὸ σώφρων
prudent. G. σοῖ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῖ σώφρονος, &c.

573. 1. Comparatives in *ov* are declined as *v*. § 12. but in the Accusative singular M. and F. they contract *ovα* into *ω*. Also in the Accusative plural *ovα* into *us* : as *δ καὶ ἢ μείων καὶ τὸ μῆζον*. Accusative *τὸν καὶ τὴν μείζονα*, contr. *μείζω, καὶ τὸ μῆζον*. V. *οἱ μείζονες* in the three Genders. P.N. *οἱ καὶ αἱ μείζονες* contr. *μείζω, καὶ τὰ μῆζονα* contr. *μείζω, &c.*

574. 1. Adjectives in *us* are declined as *ν:309, 510*, as *ὁ καὶ ἡ εὖ* *εὖς καὶ τὸ εὖ* *εὖν*. G. *τῆ καὶ τῆς καὶ τῆς* *εὖ* *εὖς*, &c. P.N. *οἱ καὶ αἱ εὖ* *εὖς καὶ τὰ εὖ* *εὖν*, &c.

575. I. Some Adjectives are observed to be of three Genders under one voice in the Nominative singular: as ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ ἀπυρρὺς ravenous. Γ. τῆ καὶ τῆς καὶ τὸ ἀπυρρῆς, &c.

Of Adjectives numerals.

576.1. Εἷς one, is declined, $\mu\alpha\varsigma, \eta\varsigma$. G. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma, \eta\varsigma$, &c. in the Masculine and Neuter according to γ . 512, and in the Feminine as γ . 502, 504.

577.1. The compounds thereof are in like manner declined, as မိလ်း, မိလ်းမုဒ်, မိလ်း none, G. မိလ်းဝုဒ်, မိလ်းမုဒ်, မိလ်းဝုဒ်, &c. So မုလ်းဝုဒ် none.

578. 1. $\Delta\omega$ two is declined dually N. and A. $\Delta\omega$, G. and D. $\Delta\omega\iota$. *Rhetus* also addeth. P. N. $\Delta\omega\iota$, G. $\Delta\omega$ and $\Delta\omega\iota$. D. $\Delta\omega\iota$, A. $\Delta\omega$. V. $\Delta\omega$ $\Delta\omega$. And $\Delta\omega$ is observed to be of all Cafes and Genders.

579. 1. There is N. and A.⁴ Αμρῶ, G. and D. ἀμρῶν. V. ἡ ἀμρῶ.

580. I. P. N. οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς καὶ τὰ τέταρτα. G. τῶν τεσσάρων. D. τοῖς, ταῖς καὶ τοῖς τεσσάρτοις. A. ἑξὲς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τέταρτα, three.

581. I. P N. οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα. G. τῶν τεσσάρων. D. τοῖς, τοῖς καὶ τοῖς τέσσασιν. A. τὲς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα, quatre.

§82. 1. Nouns of number from four to an hundred are not declined; as *πέντε*, five, &c. but signifying above an hundred they are declined plurally like γ. 497. as *διακόσιοι* two hundred &c.

545. Numbers are expressed also by Letters; as α 1. β 2. γ 3. δ 4. ε 5. ς 6. ζ 7. η 8. θ 9. ι 10. κ 11. λ 12. μ 13. ν 14. ξ 15. ο 16. π 17. ρ 18. σ 19. τ 20. λ 20. &c.

Of the Comparison of Nounes.

546.e 2. Adjectives in *ος* do form their Comparative by changing *ς* into *τις*, and their superlative into *τις/ος*: as *μακρός* long, *μακρότις/ος* *μακρότατος*.

547. 2. Other Adjectives are compared by ἑσπερος and ἑωπτος but such as end in *ω* by ἀντερος and ἄπωτος. They in *υς*, are often compared by ὠν and ὤνεις 'as σάφωι, σαφρονέσας, σφοδρόσας, μέλας, μελάιτερος, μελάιπυτος, χαλκίς, χαλκίτερος, χαλκίπυτος, εὐσθής, εὐσθέσις, εὐσθέσις, εὐσθέσις, ἀπλῆς, ἀπλῆστερος, ἀπλῆστατος, εὐρύς, εὐρύτερος and εὐρύα, εὐρύτατος and εὐρύσις.

Comparison irregular.

§48. 2. Unto the Adjective ἀγαθός good, there are assigned sundry Comparatives and Superlatives, as κρείσσων or Attickly κρείττων, βέλτιον better, κατ'ἄριστον, βέλτιστος, ἀείσις best. Even the like is done unto some other Adjectives.

549. 2. Degrees of Comparison are assigned unto other parts of speech besides Nounes Adjectives. Some Adverbs are compared, as *μᾶλλον* greatly, *υἰάλλοι* more, *μάλιστα* most of all. So the Preposition *ἐπὶ* afore, hath *ἐπιτερος* and *ἐπιώτερος*. &c. See *Rhenius* or *Camden* hereabout.

Of the kinds of Derivative Nounes.

550. 2. Theſe Primitive of every word is to be conſidered, which is not a Primitive it ſelfe, unto the due understanding thereof.

551. 2. A Patronymique Noun is that, which is derived from a father, or from some other certain person of his family: as, from *πειραμὸς* *Peiramus*, is *πειραμίδης* the sonne of *Peiramus*.

552. 2. The possessive ending in $\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma, \iota\omicron\varsigma, \epsilon\omicron\varsigma, \iota\iota\omicron\varsigma, \kappa\omicron\varsigma, \omicron\delta\iota\varsigma$ as $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma \pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ humane; $\xi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ heavenly, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ belonging to *Hektem*, $\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon\varsigma \omega\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ humane, $\mu\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ musical, $\lambda\alpha\theta\epsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ stonie. Some adde hereunto the ending in $\omicron\varsigma$ pure, as $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ belonging to a father.

553. 2. The Gentile Noun signifieth a Countrey or Nation, or hath denomination from a Nation or Countrey. They are observed to end in αἰος, ιος, δός, ρος, κος, &c. πῆτος, &c. ον, &c. αἰς ὅς : Ἰσραῆλος a Jew, κορινθίος a Corinthian, Ἰταλὸς an Italian, λατίνος a Latine, τυρκος a Turke, κολοσσός a Colossian, γαλατῆς a Galatian, περσίος a Persian, λίβυς a Libyan, μακεδὼν a Macedonian, θρᾷς a Thracian, αἰρκός a man of Arcadia, σκυθὴς a Suevian.

554.2. Di-

Such as have
their penult
short, do change
o into ω in the
Comparative and
Superlative : as
φρόνιμος, φρονι-
μωτερος, φρονιμω-
τατος. prudent.

* And here is but as it were a hint into some matters ; for this work is but an Introduction. Sundry matters pertaining to the Tongue are to be learned out of Grammars, by those which desire to read humane writings.

f The *Greeks* is a very copious Language; yet a great part of it may be understood the easier, by considering these few rules of Derivation, and some observations about the composition thereof at r. 590. &c. 613. &c.

554. 2. Diminutives end in *ωι, αῖ, ας, σκος, λος, υς, ῶ, ις, σκη*, *μαλίον* a little foole, *λίθις* a little stone, *Ζηνάς* a little Zenodore, *ἀνθρωπίσκος* a little man, *δελμύλος* somewhat sharp *δονύς* a little Bacchus or *Dyonisius*, *ὑψίλον* a little *Hypsipula*, *κρήνη* a little Fountaine, *παιδίσκη* a little girle, *γυνμίσθη* a little sentence.

555. 2. Verbals are derived, some of the first person singular of the preter-perfect tense passive, wherein *μα* is changed into *μα, μη, μος, μων* : as *γερμα* a letter, *γερμη* a line, *βαπτισμος* baptism, *νοημων* understanding.

* *Paſor* hath in his book called *Syllabum* ſo written all the words of the Dictionary, as that a good memory may ſoon learn to interpret them all, and ſo be able to underſtand, readily at firſt ſight the moſt part of the ſacred *Greeks*.

557. 2. In the third person *τις* is changed into *τις, τος, τος, τη, τας, τειον, τως, τω*, or *τω*: as *ἐλπίς τις* to be hoped, *ἀκρόασις τις* audible, *ποιητής τις* a Poet, *χαρακτήρ τις* a sign or mark, *ῥήτωρ τις* a Rhetorician, *ποτήριον τις* a cup, *ἰατρός τις* a Physician, *διδάκτωρ τις* a reward for teaching, *πρὶς τις* a place where living creatures doe water.

§ 58.2. In the perfect tense middle α is changed into η , $\theta\varsigma$, $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ as $\theta\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ an Epistle, $\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma$ speech, $\sigma\theta\omicron\tau\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ which may be bowed, $\pi\upsilon\eta\varsigma$ a hammer, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\alpha\iota\omicron$ a staff or club, $\tau\mu\omega\iota\varsigma$ a cutter, $\phi\lambda\epsilon$ a flame.

559. 2. In the present tense the form of the Verb is changed into η, ει, ου, or ι: as of νικᾶν to overcome, is νικᾷ a victory; of βασιλεύω to reign, is βασιλεύει a Kingdom; of εἶδναι to see, is εἶδεν a shape; of συνῆναι to contain, is συνῆεν continual; of δύναμαι to be able, is δύναμαι power.

560. 2. In the second Aorist of the Infinitive Active is changed into α ης, α • as of παθεῖν to suffer, is το παθεῖς passion; of ἐλλείπειν to lack, is ἐλλείπεις to which something is wanting; of ἰδεῖν to see, is ἡ ἰδὼς a form or shape.

561. 2. The Denominatives come of Nounes (whether Substantives or Adjectives) and are none of the five former kinds: as from *ἄγιος* just, is *ἀγιωσύνη* righteousness.

Of the Pronounes.

562. 2. S. N. ἐγὼ I, G. ἐγώ, D. ἐγώ, A. ἐγώ, or ἐγώ, μοι, με, D. N. and A. τὸ, G. and D. τὸν, P. N. ἡμεῖς, G. ἡμεῖς, D. ἡμῶν, A. ἡμεῖς.

563. 2. β .N.σὺ, G.σὺ, D.σὺ, A.σὺ, V.σὺ, D.N. and A.σφὼ, G. and D. σφῶν.
 P. N. ὑμεῖς, ὑμεῖς, D.ὑμεῖς, A.ὑμεῖς, V.ὑμεῖς.

§64. 2. G. & D. ὦν, A. ῖ, D.N. and A. σφῆ, G. and D σφίν, P.N. σφῆς G. σφῆν.
D. σφίσι, A. σφῆς.

565. 2. ὅτος this is declined αὐτός, ὅτος, ὁ αὐτός, αὐτός. D. τέτφ τῶν αὐτῶν. A. αὐτόν, αὐτήν, ὅτος, D.N. and A. τέτφ, αὐτά, τέτα, G. and D. τέτοις, αὐταῖς, τέτοις. P.N. ὅτω, αὐτω, αὐτῶ, G. τέτωι in all three Genders, D. τέτωις, αὐτωις, τέτωις. A. ὅτωι, αὐτῶι, αὐτῶι.

566. 2. These three Nouns are declined on ὄτος, *τηλικύτος* so great, τούτος so great, τοῦτος such; as *τηλικύτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικύτο*. G. *τηλικύτου, τηλικαύτης, τηλικύτου*, &c.

567. 2. *Ἐξ αὐτοῦ* he, *αὐτὸς* the same; and the Noun *ἄλλος* another, are declined on γ. 407.

568. 2. Ἐμὸς mine, σὸς thine, ὁς his are declined as π. 5 § 1. I.

* *Papa* hath in his book called *Syllabus* to written all the words of the Dictionary, as that a good memory may soon learn to interpret them all, and so be able to understand, readily at first sight the most part of the sacred *Greek* Text. Or one may out of his greater *Lexicon* copy out only all the primitive words with their significations, an inch apart from the *Greek*, and so learn to expound them (which are but a few) and he shall thereby be able to understand much of the Text, having afore understood this Introduction.

* It may be here added, that a beginner is not to take much notice of the few differences among Grammarians. In time he may be able to discern, whose delivery is most according to the Analogue of the Tongue. *Caution* among the Verbs circumflex in the Optative passive, and in the Subjunctive passive hath put a perfect tense without such circumlocution, as hath *τις* in those tenses *r. 50, 57*. But *Mequetius* in his Grammar mentioneth no such words; he putteth there circumlocution, namely the Participle, of the preter tense, and the Verb substantive of the same Mood. Wherefore here such expressions by *Caution* and some other Grammarians are omitted. A Student meeting with such words in any Author, may then have recourse unto those particulars.

569. 2. *ἡμῶν* our, *ἐξ ἡμῶν* your, *ἐκ ἐξ ἡμῶν* his, *ἐκ ἐξ ἡμῶν* our, *ἐκ ἐξ ἡμῶν* your (speaking of two) are declined as *r. 52. 1.*

570. 2. *Τίς* a certain one, is declined *ὁ καὶ ὁ τις, καὶ τὸ τις. G. τῷ, τῆς καὶ τοῦ τινός, &c.* as *r. 512*. It is otherwise accented, if it be used interrogatively.

571. 2. *ὁ καὶ ὁ καὶ τὸ δὲνα* some one. *G. τῷ, καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ δὲνός. D. τῷ καὶ τῷ καὶ τῷ δὲνῷ. A. τῷ καὶ τῷ καὶ τῷ δὲνῷ.*

572. 2. *ἐμαυτοῦ* of mine own selfe, *ἐστυαυτοῦ* of thine own selfe, *ἐαυτοῦ* of his own selfe, are declined in the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative singular, as *r. 497*. And *ἐαυτοῦ* is declined with the same cases in the plural number; but it hath no Duall.

573. 2. *ἐαυτοῦ* is often used contractedly; as *G. αὐτῷ, αὐτῆς, αὐτῷ, D. αὐτῷ, αὐτῷ, αὐτῷ. A. αὐτῷ, αὐτῷ, αὐτῷ, &c.* And there is read *σαυτῷ, σαυτῆς, σάυτῷ, for σταυτῷ, &c.*

574. 2. *ἐαυτοῦ* is said to be used in all persons. and may signifie, *of our own selves, of your own selves, of their own selves.* *ἐαυτοῦ* also sometimes signifieth, *of thine own selfe.*

575. 2. There is also read in the plural *σφῶν αὐτῶν* of their own selves, *D. σφῶν αὐτῶν. A. σφῶν αὐτῶν.*

576. 2. *Ὅστις* which, is declined *ὁ τις, ὁ τις. G. ὅστις, ὅστις, ὅστις, &c.* by declining together *ὁς* and *τις*.

Of the declining of Participles.

577. 1. Participles of the present tense Active, ending in *ων*, as at *r. 32.* and of the first Future. as at *r. 35.* doe make the Feminine in *ουσα*, and the Neuter in *ον*; as *ὁ πύπων, ἡ πύπωσα, τὸ πύπον. G. τῷ πύπωντος, τῆς πύπωσης, τῷ πύπωντος.* In the Masculine and Neuter they are declined as *r. 512.* and in the Feminine as *r. 502.*

578. 2. The second Aorist as *r. 35.* is declined like the present tense, saving that when in declining it is a word of three syllables, it hath the Accent on his penult: as *πύπων, πύπωσα, πύπων. G. πύπωντος, πύπωσης, πύπωντος, &c.*

579. 2. The second Future as at *r. 36.* is declined as *ὁ πύπῶν, ἡ πύπῶσα, τὸ πύπῶν. G. πύπῶντος, πύπῶσης, πύπῶντος, &c.* even like the second Aorist in the ending.

580. 2. The first Aorist at *r. 34.* is declined in the Masculine and Neuter as *r. 512.* and in the Feminine like *r. 502.* as *ὁ πύψας, ἡ πύψασα, τὸ πύψας. G. τῷ πύψατος, τῆς πύψασης, τῷ πύψατος.* It is observed that the first Future of the first Conjugation is declined as *r. 579. 2.* as *κυνῶν, κυνῶσα, κυνῶν.*

582. 2. The perfect tense as *r. 33.* is declined in the Masculine and Neuter, as *r. 512.* and in the Feminine as *r. 502.* with *r. 504.* as *ὁ τετυρώς, ἡ τετυρωῖα, τὸ τετυρός. G. τῷ τετυρώτος, τῆς τετυρωῖας, τῷ τετυρώτος.* So *ὁ τετυπῶς* in *r. 93.*

583. The Participles of the Passive and Middle voyce, which end in *ος*, are declined as *r. 551.* as *ὁ τυπόμενος, ἡ τυπόμενη, τὸ τυπόμενον. G. τῷ τυπόμενῳ, τῆς τυπόμενης, τῷ τυπόμενῳ.*

584. The Participles in *εις* as at *r. 68, 69.* are in the Masculine and Neuter declined as *r. 512.* and in the Feminine, like *r. 502.* as

ο τυρῆς, ἢ τυρῆσαι, τὸ τυρῆν. G. τῷ τυρῆντι, τῆς τυρῆνης; τῷ τυρῆντι.
So ο τυρῆς, ἢ τυρῆσαι, τὸ τυρῆν. G. τῷ τυρῆντι, τῆς τυρῆνης, τῷ
τυρῆντι.

585. Participles in *ων* of Contracts of the first and third Conjugation
are declined as *ν*. 512. 502. ο ποιῶν, ἢ ποιῶσα, τὸ ποιῶν. G. τῷ ποιῶντι, τῆς ποι-
ῶντος, τῷ ποιῶντι. So ο χρεῖσάν.

586. Participles in *ων* of Verbs of the second Conjugation of Contracts
are declined as *ν*. 512. 502. Having ω, as ο βῶν, ἢ βῶσα, τὸ βῶν. G. τῷ
βῶντι, τῆς βῶντος, τῷ βῶντι, &c.

587. Participles of Verbs in *ω*, ending in *ς*, are as *ν*. 512. 502. as ο διδῶν,
ο διδῶσα, ο διδῶν, G. ο διδῶντι, ο διδῶντος, ο διδῶντος.

588. Such as end in *ω* are declined also as *ν*. 512. 502. as ζευγὺς, ζευ-
γύσα, ζευγύς. G. ζευγύντος, ζευγύντης, ζευγύντης.

Of Adverbs.

589. Of the *ε* Genitive Case plural of Nounes Adjectives are derived Ad-
verbs in *ως*: as of τῶν ἀληθῶν true, is, ἀληθῶς truly.

590. Δι, τε, (being Syllabic adjections, are notes signifying unto a
place: as οἰκίᾳς unto home, ὑπανότῃς unto heaven, Ἀθήναις unto Athens.

591. ὅθεν, signifies from a place: as μακρόθεν from farre off.

592. ὅ, σ, χ,ς, χ,ς, signify in a place: as πᾶσι τοῖς, πανταχῇ, πανταχῇ, every
where.

593. These particles prefixed to words, do increase their signification,
namely, ἀρι, ερι, αζα, βρι, δι, ζα, θυ, λα, λι: as ἀρίστος or ερίστος greatly
manifest.

594. νη and νε in Composition are Privative: as ἄνικρος wanting hornes,
νέποδες wanting feet.

595. A, in Compounds is often Privative: as ἄχρισ thanks, ἄχαρις un-
thankfull. Sometimes it importeth together, as πάντες all, ἀπῶς altogether.
And sometimes it increaseth the signification: as ἄβυλος full of wood.

596. Δι in composition signifieth difficulty and ill, εὐ importeth facility
and well.

597. There are used Particles, called Conjunctions Expletives, which for
the most part signifie nothing, and are used for elegancy sake: Such as are
ὃν, ὅν, νῦν, πρὶν, ἔα, τοι, γὰρ, ἀν, κα, καὶ, ἀρ, δι, &c.

Some Observations concerning Construction.

598. Sometimes a Verb is of the Singular number, when as his Nominative
is a Neuter Plural: as, παῖδες παίζει children do play.

599. Sometimes the Substantive to an Adjective is put in the Genitive
Case, when as by common course it should be in some other case: as οἱ μά-
ταιοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν vain men.

600. There are Adjectives used sometimes without their Substantives ex-
pressed, which are to be understood unto them: as οἱ τὰ μαλακὰ φορεῖς
they that wear soft, where ἱμάτια Garments, is to be understood.

600. Attickly the Relative is sometime put in that case, wherein his An-
tercedent is, and not in that case, which the Verb after him doth governe: as
χρῆμαίς βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω, I use the Books which I have.

And of such
Adverbs there is
a very great
number.

* The Greek
much consisteth
of compounded
words, and to
consider what
every part of the
composition
doth import, is
very profitable.

Matthias Marinius
in his Book called
Cadmus Græphæ-
rix hath in most
learned
manner shewed,
whence even all
the Greek primi-
tive words doe
come, or of what
they doe consist.
His Book called
Fundamenta Lingue
Græcæ giveth
much light there-
unto.

A Great part of
the Greek Syn-
taxe is all one
with the Latine.
And therefore a
Student not un-
derstanding La-
tine shall doe
well to learne the
meaning of the
Accidences
Rules; where-
unto by use of
my Bookes
thereon, he may
easily and spee-
dily attaine suf-
ficiently for his
proceeding.
There are not ma-
ny hard words
or speeches,
which Pafus in
his greater Dic-
tionary hath not
in forme measure
or manner open-
ed.

* What construction proper to the Greeks, may occur, and is not here noted, the learned may consult the Syntaxe of *Posselius* thereabout. We suppose that the Syntaxis of *Rhenius* is the perfectest extant. But there are many Hebraïsmes in the sacred Greek Text: And therefore it is necessary for him, which would clearly understand the phrase of holy Scripture to study the Hebrew *Syntaxis* also. That in *Udals* Grammar is helpful for such as understand not Latine, and that of *Buxtorfius* is accounted the perfectest.

601. There is sometimes no concord in number or gender between the Relative and the Antecedent: but the Relative is conformed according to understanding or the sense of the thing: as *παιδιά μου, ὅς πάλιν ὠδύνατο*, my little children, of whom I travaile in birth againe. *Gal.* 4.19.

602. Adjectives in the Neuter Gender are often used Adverbially, and so sometimes in the Feminine gender: as *πρῶται δὲ τὸν τιμα, ἡ δὲ τὸν αἰῶνα, ἐκπρεσ τὰ πάντα κοῦρη*, first and formost Honour (or, Worship) God, ὃ ζῶν ἐν τῷ αἰῶνα, ἐκπρεσ τὰ πάντα κοῦρη, He that liveth for ever, hath created all things in general.

603. Attickly the Nominative is used for the Vocative: as, *Ἐξάκουσον ὁ θεός*, heare, O God.

604. A Substantive governing a Genitive case is sometimes understood figuratively: as *Ιάκωβος τῷ ζεβεδαίῳ* *James* the Sonne of *Zebedee*.

605. Comparatives govern a Genitive having the token than afore it: as *τῷ πολυπραγμοσύνης ἔδην κινεώτερον ἄλλο*, no other thing is more vaine than curiolity.

606. Adjectives having after them an Accusative for to signifie a Country, Nation, Name, Art, or part, or the like, have commonly *κατὰ* understood afore it: as, *πατρίδα Ῥωμαίος* a Romane by Country, *θαυμάσιος τὴν τέχνην* admirable in his Art.

607. The Genitive of the Pronoun Primitive is put very often in place of the Pronoun Possessive: as *πατὴρ μου* Father of me, for *πατὴρ ἐμός* my Father.

608. Verbs signifying to begin, to leave off, to desire, to love, to partake of, to accuse, to admire, to spare, to deprive, to abstaine from, to contemne, to command, to enjoy, to attain, to fill, to excell, to sell, to differ, governe a Genitive.

609. Verbs signifying *sense* governe a Genitive, saving those which appertain unto *seeing*, yet Attickly all signifying *sense* governe an Accusative.

610. The Ablative in Latine termed *absolute*, is in Greek commonly the Genitive: as *πάντων σε πραγμάτων κηπουδαιῶν ἐκδέχῃ μεταβολῇ*, all thine affaires prosperously succeeding expect thou a change.

611. Verbs signifying to follow, to contend with, to beseech, to use, to be glad at, to help, to reprove, to upbraid, to speak with, doe governe a Dative.

612. Many Verbs and Adjectives governe a Dative signifying the Instrument, or cause, or manner of doing, which in Latine is the Ablative.

612. Passives may retain an Accusative of the thing, whose Actives governe onely an Accusative of the thing, and a Dative of the Person: as *μωρός ὃ πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχὴν* a foole is not trusted with government: because we say, *μωρὸν ὃ πιστεύομεν τὴν ἀρχὴν*, we commend not government to a foole.

613. In stead of Gerunds and Supines there is used the Infinitive Mood with an Article, or without an Article: as *καὶ ἐπορεύθη τῷ μέναι σὺν αὐτοῖς*, & he went to tarry with them, *ἡ ῥάδια μιμνήσκει* things not easie to be imitated.

614. When necessity is signified, the Adverb of Position is used with the Dative of the doer: as *ἵκον ἐμοί*. I must goe. Such adverbs are also called Verbs in *ἑόν*, and derived as *ν.* 557. 2.

615. That which in nature is an Accusative afore an Infinitive, and with which

which the Infinitive doth after a manner agree, is here sometimes set after it according to the Hebrew manner: as καὶ ἐγὼ τοῦ ἐν τῇ ἐκτακλιδθῆναι αὐτοῦ.
Luc. 24.30.

616. The Infinitive having an Article afore it, is often used for a Noun; and so with the proper Article may be of any case: as τὸ μαθεῖν πρῶτον τὸ ᾄδειν learning mollifieth manners. ἴσθ' ἐν ἐστὶ τῷ μισῶν it is like to hatred.

617. An Adverb with an Article afore it, hath the signification of an Adjective: as οἱ πῆλαι neighbours, τῷ πλησίον to a neighbour.

618. The i Article Prepositive is sometime put for the Subjunctive: as τοῖς ῥένιος ἀπάντων, which is the easiest of all things, for ὁ ῥένιος.

619. In Divisions the Article Subjunctive, is sometimes put in place of the Prepositive; as δὲ μὲν πεινρῶ, δὲ δὲ μιδύει, one truly is hungry, and another is drunken.

620. The Articles Prepositive have place in Divisions and Oppositions, being used with the Particles μὲν and δέ, ὁ μὲν is commonly referred unto the remoter Substantive, and ὁ δέ unto the nearer.

621. The Article with the Genitive of a Substantive signifieth possession or effect, and then is understood some convenient Noun, or a Participle of the Verb Substantive εἶμι. as τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινὰ, the things of friends are common. τὰ Ἡροδοτῆ, the writings of Herodotus.

622. An Article Plurall of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, with the Preposition περί or ἐμφί, and with a proper name, is sometime the same in signification, as is the proper name alone: as Καὶ πολλοὶ ἐν τῶν Ἰουδαίων Ἰησοῦσαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ μαρθᾶ καὶ μαρίαν, and many of the Jews had come unto Martha and Mary.

623. But sometimes such speeches signifie company or society: as οἱ περὶ τὸν παῦλον Pauls company.

624. When sundry Substantives with their Articles come together, the Articles are elegantly the one set afore the other together; as τὰ τῶν τικόντων ὀμματα ἡδίστον βλέπειν it is most pleasant to behold the eyes of Parents.

625. The Article Prepositive is very often used Emphatically, and then is rendred, the, that, &c.

626. Adverbs of place, time, number, separating, coupling, order, cause, comparison, and indignation, doe governe a genitive case; as ἐν τῇ πόλει within the City, τὰ τὰ ῥαῖς for this things sake.

627. Two k Adverbs negative doe for the most part deny the more vehemently: as ἐμὴ οὐκ ἐπιδεῖται οἱ τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν ὐρανῶν, yce shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.

628. ὡς signifying so that, hath sometimes after it an Infinitive Mood, which signifieth as a Subjunctive or a Potentiall Mood: as ὡς ἐμὴ μωδισαίηναι so that I could remoove.

629. Whereas the Greeks have no distinct Potentiall Mood, they use the Particle ἄν unto Verbs, which commonly causeth them to signifie Potentially: as ἔπος ἐστὶν ἢ προφητῆς, ἐγνώσκειν ἄν, this man if he were a Prophet, would have known; yet sometimes it is used expletively.

630. Whereas also there is no first person plurall in the Imperative Mood, they

Rhenius deliv-
ereth many con-
siderable Rules
concerning the
Articles. He
saith, sometimes
the Articles
doubled (the
same againe neer-
ly repeated) do
expound
and distinguish
a matter: as τὰς
ἡθικὰς διπλῶς τὰς
μὴ τὰς ἡθικὰς, fol-
low diligently
after pleasures
to wit, those
which are joynt
with honesty (or
honour.)

k τὸ so afore a
Consonant, & τὸ
and ἔπειτα afore
a Vowell, & not
afore a Vowell,
ἐκ, afore a Con-
sonant, and ἐκ
afore an aspira-
ted Vowell.
Ἀχ, and μήχι,
untill, take s,
being afore a
Vowell.

they use thereunto the Subjunctive Mood: *αὐτοὶ τὸν προκείμενον ἔχοντες*, let us run the race set before us.

631. Sundry Verbs are of especial use: as the Verb *μᾶλλον* by a certain *Periphrasis* taketh an-Infinitive of the Present Tense, Aorist or Future; but it is for the most part expounded by the Future Tense: as *μᾶλλον ζήσῃ* he will seek.

Of the Prepositions.

It is to be remembered, that the Prepositions have more significations, than are here mentioned out of *Camden*. To reckon up all, which *Rhemus* hath delivered, will require a long discourse. These significations they have commonly. It greatly profiteth to be expert in all the Prepositions signifying in Apposition and in composition. The Greek often hath two Prepositions on one word: such words are called *Decomposites*. *Passer* sheweth such in the sacred Text, and *Scapula* in his Dictionary for the whole Tongue. Yet *Crispini Lexicon* having a Latine Index is very convenient for common use in reading.

632. *Ἐν* in, governeth a Dative; and in composition signifieth *in, into*. There is *ἐν* is, for *ἐν* of *ἐν* *μῦ*.

633. *Εἰς* into, governeth an Accusative, and signifieth in composition *into*.

634. *Ἐκ* or, *ἐξ* out of, governeth a Genitive: in comp. it increaseth the signification, and sometimes importeth *without*. It is *ἐξ* afore a Vowel, and *ἐκ* afore a Consonant.

635. *Συν* with, governeth a Dative: in Comp. it signifieth a *Conjoining*.

636. *Πρὸς* governing a Genitive signifieth *of, the duty or part, before*; and is a note of swearing; governing an Accusative. It signifieth *unto, against*; and *unto* in composition.

637. *Πρὸ* afore, governeth a Genitive; In comp. it signifieth *before* or in *comparison*.

638. *Παρά* with a Genitive signifieth *of*; it implieth *excellency*, it signifieth *contrary*; being joyned to a Dative signifieth *with* or *necessity*: having an Accusative it betokeneth *moving to a thing, an abiding in a matter, also besides*. It in composition *diminisheth* in signification. It signifieth also *comparison*, and *contrary*, and *nigh*.

639. *Ἀνά* *Thorough*, governeth an Accusative: in comp. it signifieth *again, back againe*.

640. *Διά* with a Genitive signifieth *through, with*. It implieth also *power*. It being joyned to an Accusative signifieth *by reason of*: in Comp. it signifieth *diversity, separation, &c.*

641. *Κατά* having a Genitive signifieth *against, concerning, by, in* (swearing,) *afore, above*: it having an Accusative signifieth *according to*. In comp. it signifieth *downward*.

642. *Μετα* with a Genitive signifieth *with*; with a Dative *betweene*; with an Accusative *after*. In comp. it signifieth *changing*.

643. *Ἀντί* for, governeth a Genitive. In comp. it signifieth *contrariwise*.

644. *Περί* with a Genitive signifieth *concerning, afore, with* a Dative *out of, with* an Accusative *about*. In comp. it signifieth *about*, it importeth *excellency*.

646. *Ἐν* with a Genitive signifieth *in* or *about, upon*; with a Dative *by reason of, in, upon, after*; with an Accusative *unto, by reason of, against*. In comp. it signifieth *in* or *upon*; also it intimateth *late*.

647. *Ἀπὸ* with a Genitive signifieth *concerning, with* a Dative *for*, with an Accusative *about*: and in composition it signifieth *about*.

648. *Ἀντὶ* with a Genitive signifieth *of* or *from*. In comp. it increaseth signification, it signifieth *contrary, imitation, &c.*

649. *ὑπὸ* with a Genitive signifieth *under, by reason of*; with a Dative *under*; with an Accusative *under*. In composition it noteth *Diminishing*, also *badnesse* of matter.

650. Τῆς with a genitive signifieth *for, concerning, above*; with an accusative, *above, besides*. In comp. it signifieth *defending, increase*.

Of Figures.

651. There are used the three *m* figures common to construction, *Enallage, Eclipsis, and Pleonasmus*.

652. It is called *Enallage*, when the Accidents of words are put one for another, &c. as when the infinitive is put for the imperative: as ἀὲν ἀγίστου always to behave thy self well.

653. It is called *Eclipsis*, when something is wanting in a speech, which is to be understood: as in Mat. 1. 6. ἐκ τῆς τοῦ θυγατρὸς. The Translation understandeth, *that had been the wife*.

654. It is called *Pleonasmus*, when in a speech something is too much, or might be omitted, as αὐτὸς is observed to be so sometimes used; as ἐν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔβρουσαν, whose sonnes as young plants. *Of Dialects*.

655. There are observed to be sometimes used a Dialects, that is, certain different endings, &c. in the declining and use of words, according to severall coasts in Greece, as the Atticke, Ionicke, Dorick, Æolicke, &c.

656. In the imperfect tense, unto Verbs beginning with *ο* or *ω*, the Atticks prefix *ε*: as ὄραω to see, ἰδραον. They do so also afore some other tenses.

657. Attickly the diphthong *ευ* is sometimes changed into *ηυ*: as ἑυχμαι to pray, ἡυχμαι.

658. In Verbs of many syllables of the fourth conjugation the Atticks take away *σ* of the future, and doe circumflexe the *ω* as of νομίζω to suppose, Fut. νομήσω is made νομήω, and in the middle future ισμομαι is changed into ἵμαι, as of ἐπαγγελλίζω to declare a joyfull Meilage, is made there ἐπαγγελλῖμαι.

659. Unto the Preterperfect tense of Verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, the Atticks prefix the two former letters of the Theame: as ἀλῶω to grinde, ἥλωω, ἀλλήλω.

660. And the Antepenult of the Verb is shortened, if the Verb in his Theame be of more than three syllables: as ἐρωτάω to ask, ἐρωτήσω, ἡρώταω, ἡρώταω.

661. If a Verb beginneth with *λ* or *μ*, the Atticks prefix *σ* to the Perfect tense: as of λαμβανω to receive, perf. ἔλαβον, they make ἐσλαβον; of μειρομαι to divide, perf. ἐμειρομαι, they make ἐσμειρομαι.

662. Of Verbs in *ω* the Atticks make the Perfect tense passive by *σμαι* as of μαινω is κομισμαι, and thence the noun μiasμα pollution.

663. The Ionicks take away *κ* out of the middle Perfect tense, and shorten the penult thereof: as of γαω to be born, γήσω, γήνηκ, they make γήσα and therefore in the Participle γήσας and γήσας: the which is declined Ν. γήσας, γήσασα, γήσας, G. γήσας, γήσας, γήσας, &c.

663. The Doricks in the second Conjugation of Circumflexes doe contract *αι* into *η*, *αι* into *η*, and *αι* into *η*, as ὀρέσθαι ὀρη, ὀρέσθαι ὀρη, ὀρέσθαι ὀρη. And so doe the Atticks in these, ζάω to live, πεινάω to hunger, διψάω to thirst, χροόμαι to use, the second person is χρεῖς, the third χρεῖται, the infinitive Present tense χρεῖσθαι. *Of Accents*.

664. If the last syllable of a word (which is of three syllables or more) be short, then *ο* Accent is in the Antepenult, as φιλανθρώπου humane.

665. If the last syllable of such a word be long, the accent shall be in the penult; but there are sundry exceptions.

m The Greek use most figures of the Latine, as Syncope, Apocope, &c.

It is good for him which under standeth not Latine to read *Lili* Grammar for forth all in English, and therein of the figures.

n Camdens tables are to be consulted, when Dialects occur.

Though *Rhemius* hath best discoursed of them; yet the Grammar of *Camden* hath best disposed them unto the examples of Declining, &c.

It is much useful for such as would read the Poets, &c.

ο α', ε', ι', ο', ω', ι', ε', ι', ε', ι', ε', α', are noted with no accent.

* How to accent the whole Greek Tongue is a great skill.

Rhemius hath delivered excellent rules thereunto: so *Baillet*, as is to be seen in the Grammar of *Scotus*.

ω. *Passive* rules of the Accents of Holy writ are considerable.

Whereas every word hath his accent set down, it is enough for a beginner to take notice where it standeth, and to pronounce the syllable accordingly.

666. If a word be to have on it the acute accent in his last syllable, and be not the last word of the speech, it hath then on it the Grave accent: the Acute turneth into the Grave.

667. Sometimes a word hath two accents on it, by vertue of an Encliticall word immediatly following it: as ἡνέκα πινος I have heard a certaine one.

How to find out the Theame of a Verb and Participle, and the Nominative of a Noun.

668. If a Verb or Participle signifie a time past, and beginneth with ε, then ε is commonly to be cast away, towards the finding out of the Theame.

669. If it begin with a consonant iterated with ε, the consonant and that ε are commonly to be cast away.

670. If it begin with α, the ω often may be changed into α or ε. if with ω, the change may be into ο.

671. If it beginneth with η, it is to be turned into α, if with υ, then into α, and sometimes into ω. if with φ, it is to be changed into ο.

672. If it begin with ο, then to see whether it be one of the Verbs in r. 108.

673. Words Theames not appearing in the Dictionary, the Greek Indexes of both Dictionaries of *Pafors* are to be looked into.

674. If of words compounded the Theame appear not in the Indexes of *Anomals*, then the word is there to be sought, the composition cast away.

675. If words Theames appear not by any of the aforesaid meanes, then their Latine or a *Synonymum* thereof in *Pafors* latine Index wil by one or other figure with it, referre into the Dictionary, where the Theame will appear.

676. In p Greeke Indexes if the Text word appeareth not, yet if there be seen any word, whose fore part is like or almost like to it, that like word is to be sought in the place referred unto in the Dictionary, and it may chance to be one of its generation, and so the Theame may appear.

An Appendix concerning some of the Greek Letters, and notes used in writing.

677. α, ι, υ, are said to be of a doubtfull nature, because they are sometime long, and sometime short.

678. α, ω, ε, υ, ο, ου are proper Diphthongs; but ε, η, φ, η, υ, ο, ου are improper.

679. π, κ, τ, are called *Tenuis*: φ, χ, θ, are aspirates: ζ, ξ, ψ are Doubles; λ, μ, ρ, σ, are Liquids.

680. The acute accent foundeth sharply: the Grave flatly; the Circumflex foundeth with the voice as it were somewhat lifted up.

681. The η penult of a word having no accent expressed on it, is pronounced after a short manner, what Vowell or diphthong foever it hath: as ἀνθρώπος a man.

682. The note (') is the sharp spirit, and foundeth h: as ἡμα ἡμα together. The note (^) is the soft spirit, and hath scarce any sound at all: as ἔτος a year.

683. The note (') at the end and top of a word is termed *Apotrophum*, and it noteth the cutting-off of a Vowell or Diphthong from thence: as πάντ' ἔλεγον I said all things, for πάντα ἔλεγον.

684. But if the Vowell or Diphthong in the beginning of the word following hath on it a sharp Spirit, then the *Tenuis* consonant in the end of the former word is changed into his aspirate: as, ἀν' ἡμῶν, for ἀνὸ ἡμῶν from us.

685. Every

p The Theame of many harder words is set in the Margent of the Interlineary Edition by *Arta Mousamou*. Also when a Chapter can be construed and parsed by the aforesaid help then to try without it.

q The grave accent is understood to be on every syllable, where no accent is expressed.

r We see to pronounce and so to read the Greeke according to the common received manner, the which is signified at r. 691, &c.

It is said that Greek verses should be read according to the quantity of the syllables, and not according to the Accents.

685. Every word beginning with a Vowel or Diphthong hath on his first letter one of the Spirits.

686. Words beginning with *v* or *g* have on them the sharp Spirit.

687. If in the middle of a word *g* be immediatly doubled, then the former hath on it the soft spirit, and the latter hath on it the sharp spirit as *ἡρώδης* *en hōso* farwell.

688. Two points on the top of a Vowel are the Divisive note, shewing that the vowel is a distinct Syllable from the vowel next afore it, as *παῖς παῖ* a boy or girl.

689. The note within the Pronoun *ἐν* the which, is to shew difference from the conjunction *ἐν* because. It is called *Diafole*.

690. The note making a Colon is a point set after the upper part of a word, as *ὁ πᾶς* with speed or shortly. The interrogative point is a Semicolon in the Latine and English.

Of the common pronouncing of the Letters.

691. They are commonly named. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Iota. Kappa, Lambda, My, Ny, Xi, Omicron, Pi, Rho, Sigma, Tau, Ppsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, Omega.

692. Beta is now commonly pronounced *b*: It is sounded *v* in some Hebrew names having *Yau*: as to say *δαβὶδ* David.

693. Gamma soundeth as *g* afore *a* in English, *gh*: as in Garden, Gammon, &c.

694. But Gamma within a word afore *γ*, *ξ*, *χ*, or *κ* soundeth *r*: as in *ἄγγελος* *angēlos* an Angell, *λύξ* *lux* the beast called the Lynx, *ἐγχεσθαι* *enchēsthai* I have appeared. *Clenard* delivereth more Rules, which now commonly are not observed.

695. The Epsilon is *e* short, the eta is *e* long. The O micron is *o* short, and the O mega is *o* long: and the Iota is alwayes a Vowel.

696. The Kappa soundeth *K*, or as *c* afore *a*: the Chi is uttered differently from Kappa, as it were *chb*, somewhat according to *chba* the sound of waggons.

How to begin and proceed in using of this book.

697. A Student is first to learn to decline all *τύπε* at *r. 3*, &c. and to say it all by heart: He is next to understand the Rules of forming of Tenses at *r. 105*, &c. Then to understand all the rest delivered about Verbs.

698. Then to understand all about declining Substantives, Adjectives, Pronounes and Participles.

699. Then to consider the meaning of all the rest of this Introduction following:

700. Then to Construe and Parse the first six Chapters of *S. Matth.* in with this help.

A Construing and Parsing of the harder words in Mat. i. &c.

Βίβλος the Book * as *r. 506*. *γενεσως* of the generation * of *γένους*, as *r. 523*. See *z.* there in the Margent. *Ἰησοῦ* of Iesus * of *Ἰησῆ*, as *r. 542*. *Χριστῆ* Christ * of *χρῆσθαι* as *r. 506*. *ὥν* the sonne * of *ὄντος*. *δαβὶδ* of David * undeclined *r. 543*. *οὗ* the Sonne * *Ἀβραάμ* of Abraham * An Hebrew name undeclined also. This name here in the end of the Period hath on it the acute accent, but in beginning of the verse it hath a grave accent. *r. 666*. *ἐγέννησε* begate * as *r. 7*. of *γεννᾶν* *γεννῶ* *r. 236*. *τὸν* *Ἰσραὴλ* *Isaac* * *τὸν* in *r. 496*. Substantives as well proper, as common, have often the Articles set afore them. *Ἰούδας* Judas * of *ἰούδης* as *r. 499*. *καὶ* and * *τὰς* *ἀδελφάς* the brethren * of *ἀδελφός*. *αὐτοῦ* of him * of *αὐτός* as *r. 497*. *τῆς* *ἡμέρας* of Thamar * *ἡ* is used with a genitive. *r. 634*. *ἡμέρας* undeclined is to be conceived in the genitive. *τὸν βασιλέα* the King * in *r. 526*. *τὸν σολομόνα* Solomon * of *σολομών*, as *r. 512*. *ἡ* *τῆς* of her * That had been the wife is here understood. See *r. 604*. *653*. *τῆς* *ἑρῖς* of Prius * of *ἑρῖς* as *r. 499*. *τὴν* *μανασσῆ* Manasses * of *μανασσῆς*; This word is of

r The Greek Letters sound is shewed in an Alphabet thereof. Also the Greek Alphabet of *Siephamus* is to be looked into, for to see how the Abbreviatures in the Prints doe signify. Greek is not Printed plaine in full Letters like Latine and English. Also *Clenard* Grammar in *quarto* explaineth the most of such Abbreviatures.

a peculiar outrule making the genitive and accusative in $\tilde{\eta}$. *Rhenius* in his greater Gram.p. 130. addeth it to Nounes in $\tilde{\eta}$; of the first declension of Simples, which are contracted in all cases, as $\tilde{\eta}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ Mercury of $\tilde{\eta}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ $\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$ in * $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ the Transmigration * of $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, as r. 502. 504. See r. 646. $\beta\alpha\beta\upsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ of *Babylon* * of $\tilde{\eta}$ $\beta\alpha\beta\upsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$, as r. 512. $\tilde{\eta}$ but * $\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ after the carrying away * See r. 642. $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\alpha\varsigma$ the husband * of $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{\rho}$, as r. 512. See r. 537. $\mu\alpha\tilde{\rho}\iota\alpha\varsigma$ of *Mary* * of $\mu\alpha\tilde{\rho}\iota\alpha$, as r. 504. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$ $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ of whom * It is $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$ afore a vowel, and $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ afore a consonant. r. 534. $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ is in r. 497. $\tilde{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$ was born * as r. 41. of $\gamma\omicron\gamma\gamma\acute{\omega}$. $\tilde{\iota}\eta\varsigma$ *Jesus* * I in Greek is alwayes a vowel. r. 695. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ which is called * as r. 66. of $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$. It is declined as faith r. 583. And now be it remembred, that along in this purring, matters & words once explained are no more (or seldome) delivered. And therefore a Student is well all along to observe, what is here expresse. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ therefore * $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\iota$ $\tilde{\iota}\alpha\iota$ r. 563. $\tilde{\iota}\alpha\iota$ $\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota$ the generations * of $\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota$ as r. 502. $\tilde{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$ $\tilde{\alpha}\beta\tilde{\rho}\alpha\alpha\tilde{\iota}\mu$ from *Abraham* * $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ $\tilde{\delta}\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\iota}\delta$ unto *David* * $\tilde{\delta}\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tilde{\rho}\iota\varsigma$ fourteen * as r. 581. $\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\omega}$ $\chi\tilde{\rho}\iota\varsigma$ $\tilde{\eta}$ unto *Christ* * See r. 626. $\tilde{\eta}$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ the birth * as r. 523. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$; thus * see r. 627. k. $\tilde{\eta}\nu$ was * in r. 320. $\gamma\alpha\tilde{\rho}$ $\tilde{\iota}\omicron\tau$ * $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tilde{\rho}$ the Mother * of $\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma$, as r. 512. For $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tilde{\rho}$ r. 537. It is the genitive put absolute. r. 610. $\mu\eta\tau\upsilon\tilde{\delta}\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ being espoused * of $\mu\eta\tau\upsilon\tilde{\delta}\iota\varsigma$ as r. 68. declined as r. 584. $\pi\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}$ $\tilde{\eta}$ afore * $\sigma\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\nu$ $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ they came together * That is, saith *Rhenius*, $\pi\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}$ $\sigma\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\nu$ $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$. He observeth $\pi\epsilon\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}$ $\tilde{\eta}$ to have after it an infinitive, signifying like a finitive. *Pasor* observeth $\tilde{\eta}$ to be added for elegancy. $\sigma\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\nu$ is as r. 29. of $\sigma\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\nu$ in r. 414. *Rhenius* noteth else where, That sometimes an accusative followeth an infinitive in an Artificiall order, when as in naturall order it is to goe afore it, being supposit unto that Verb. The Latine Syntaxe saith, Verbs infinitive (being put for finitive) have an accusative afore them instead of a nominative. It is frequent in Hebrew for such an accusative to stand after the infinitive. $\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ she was found * as r. 41. of $\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\omega$ in r. 419. from $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\omega$. Analogically it should be $\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$, but see r. 181. $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ having * of $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ from $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega$. It is as r. 32. 577. 2. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tilde{\rho}\iota$ in the wombe * of $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tilde{\eta}\rho$ $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tilde{\tau}\epsilon\varsigma$. See r. 537. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ $\pi\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\tilde{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ of the holy Ghost * of $\pi\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$ as r. 512. of $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\tilde{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ as r. 552. $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\nu}$ being * in r. 329. $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ nor * $\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, willing * of $\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$. $\pi\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ to make a publike example * as r. 28. of $\pi\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, of the fourth conjugation. r. 58. The first future is $\pi\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$. r. 122. $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ was minded * of $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. See r. 397. One may there for forming sake feigne $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$. $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\alpha\tilde{\rho}\iota\alpha\varsigma$ to put away * as r. 28. of $\tilde{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\rho}\alpha$ privily * $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ He * as r. 610. $\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\delta}\upsilon\mu\theta\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ thinking on * as r. 68. of $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\mu\theta\tilde{\iota}\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\theta}\upsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ may be feigned. $\pi\acute{\omega}\tilde{\tau}\alpha$ these things * in r. 565. 2. $\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\epsilon}$ behold : * $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ the Angel * the former γ is read N. r. 694. $\kappa\upsilon\tilde{\rho}\iota\omicron\varsigma$ of the Lord * of $\kappa\upsilon\tilde{\rho}\iota\omicron\varsigma$. $\kappa\alpha\tilde{\iota}$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\rho$ in *dreame* * for $\kappa\alpha\tilde{\iota}$ r. 683. $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\rho$ is not declined. r. 543. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\eta}$ appeared * as r. 42. of $\tilde{\phi}\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu\omega$. See r. 14 5. $\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\delta\tilde{\varsigma}$ sonne & The Nominative is often for the Vocative. r. 603. $\mu\tilde{\iota}$ $\tilde{\phi}\omega\beta\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ feare not * as r. 58. of $\tilde{\phi}\omega\beta\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$. It is to be remembred, that Deponents signifye like Active Verbs, though they are declined like Passives, and therefore to see r. 24. and starre after i of r. 51. $\pi\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\beta\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ to take * as r. 29. of $\lambda\alpha\tilde{\mu}\beta\tilde{\alpha}\nu\omega$ in r. 436. $\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$ $\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$ the wife * as r. 512. in r. 538. $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$ of thee * in r. 563. See r. 607. $\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\varsigma}$ hath an accute accent added. r. 667. $\tau\acute{\eta}$ $\gamma\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\eta\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ that which is conceived * as r. 68. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\iota}$ is * in r. 319. It hath * added r. 518. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\xi}\tilde{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$ she shall bring forth * as r. 77. of $\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\tilde{\omega}$ in r. 458. $\kappa\alpha\tilde{\lambda}\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota\varsigma$ thou shalt call * of $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$. See r. 237. 428. $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\delta\omicron\mu\alpha$ the name * as r. 512. $\sigma\acute{\omega}\tilde{\varsigma}$ shall save * of $\sigma\acute{\omega}\tilde{\varsigma}\omega$. $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\lambda\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\nu$ the people * of $\lambda\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\varsigma$. $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ of himselfe (or, his own.) * See r. 512. 2. 573. 2. $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha\tilde{\gamma}\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$ sinnes * of $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha\tilde{\gamma}\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\iota}$. ¶ A Student is to look out every word in the Dictionary : and what may be there seen, shall be sparingly here mentioned. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\iota}\lambda\omega$ but all this * of $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ in r. 565. 2. and $\tilde{\delta}\tilde{\iota}\lambda\omega$

as *r. 55* 1. *γάρων* came to passe * as *r. 73*, 518. See *r. 400*. of *γίνεσθαι*. *πληρωθή* might be fulfilled * as *r. 58*. of *πληρόω*. *τὸ ῥηθὲν*, that which was said * *Camden* would have it come of *ῥέω* but *Pasor* and *Rhenius*, of *ῥίω*. see *r. 460*. *προφήτης* prophet * as *r. 500*. *ἔξω* shall have * of *ἔχω*, in *r. 416*. *μεδερμινεύμενον* being interpreted * as *r. 66*. of *μεδερμνέω*. *σ. μιθ' ἡμῶν* with us. see *r. 684*. *δι γὰρ θάδς* being raised * of *διγαίω*. It is compounded of *διὰ* and *ἐγαίω* see *r. 118*. *ἐποίησεν* he did * as *r. 7*. of *ποιέω*. *ὡς* as * It hath no accent. *r. 664*. *Ὁ προσηγορεύων* commanded * as *r. 7*. of *προσηγορεύω*. ¶ What cases Prepositions doe governe, and what they commonly import being in composition, see at *r. 632*. &c. *αὐτοῦ* of his own self (or his own) * when over *αὐτῷ*, *αὐτῶν*, &c. there is the sharp Spirit, it is *ἐαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτῶν* &c. contracted. *r. 573*. 2. But when there is the soft Spirit, it is of *αὐτός*. *ὡς* not * see *r. 627*. *κ. ἐγινώκεα* he knew * as *r. 40*, 401. *ἕως* untill what time * *r. 626*. *χρόνῳ* time is understood. *r. 6*. *ο. ἔτεκα* she brought forth * in *r. 468*.

Mat. 2. *περγάνοντο* came * as *r. 76*. of *περγαίνωμι*. See *r. 400*. *ἐς ἱερουσόλυμα*, *το* *Ιερουσαλὴμ* * Plural and Neuter as *r. 397* *ὅ τε χθὲς* he that is born * of *τίμιω*. See *r. 468*. *ἐνδομην* we have seen * in *r. 411*. *ἡλδομεν* we are come * of *ἔρχομαι*, from *ἐλδομαι* *r. 414*. *προσκυνήσω* to worship * as *r. 28*. of *προσκυνέω*. *ἀκούσας* having heard * of *ἀκούω*. *ἐπεσθῆναι* was troubled * of *πεσθῆναι* or *πεσθῆναι*. as *r. 41*. *πάντα ἱερουσόλυμα* all *Jerusalem* * Here it is declined like *μῦθος*. *συναγαγόντες* having gathered * of *συνάγω*. *αἶψα* hath his second Aorist *ἦλθον*, and by *Pleasmus* *ἦλθον*, *γα* is inserted, as some deliver. Others say it is so Attrickly. And because in the Participle there is no Augment, therefore * the Augment the departing, & the first Vowel of the Theme returneth. *ἀρχιερεῖς* the chiefe Priests, and *γραμματεῖς* the Scribes as *r. 526*. *ἠπορεύαντο* he demanded * as *r. 38*. See *r. 458*. *γινάσκου* should be born * as *r. 220*. of *γινάσκω*. *ὡς* *πῶς* said * of *ἔπω*. See *r. 108*. It is commonly said to be in the second Aorist. *γέγραπται* it is written * as *r. 39*. of *γράφω*. *ἐλαχίστη* the least * of *ἐλάχιστος*. His positive degree is *μικρὸς* little. See *r. 548*. 2. *ἐλ* art * in *r. 330*. *ἡ γαμβροὶ* the Princes * of *ἡγάμων* *ἄνδρες*, *ὄντι*, as *r. 512*. from *ἡγάμων* is made *ἡγάμωσι*. *r. 525*. *ἐξελεύσεται* shall come forth * See *ἔρχομαι* in the Anomals. *ἡγέμενος* a Governour * as *r. 235*. of *ἡγέμαι*. It is observed to be the Participle of the present tense in the Middle voyce, and here to be taken Substantively. *ὅστις* which * in *r. 576*. 2. *πομπῶν* shall rule * as *r. 10*. See *r. 123*. * *ἐκείνῳ* *σὺ* diligently enquired * of *ἀνέβω*. See *r. 107*. *πῶς* *ἔχοντες* having sent (or sending) * of *πέμπω*. *πορεύαντες* going * of *πορεύομαι*. ¶ One having all *τὴν ψαλμὴν* in memory may by the endings of most Verbs and Participles discern, in what tense they are, because such and such Terminations are proper unto such and such a tense; and so by considering the penult of many a word, it may be known unto what in the patterns it is to be referred. *ἔρεται* search ye * as *r. 13*. of *ἐρετάω*. *εὗρηται* ye have found * as *r. 25*. of *εὕρισκω* in *r. 415*. *ἀπαγγέλλετε* bring word again * as *r. 13*. of *ἀπαγγέλλω*. *καὶ ἄρτι* I also * for *καὶ ἔρτι*. This contraction is called by some the Figure *Synalapha*. *τὸ βασιλεὺς* the King * is in the Genitive. *r. 609*. It hath the Attrick Dialect *προηγή* went before * as *r. 4*. of *προηγώ*. *ἔσθι* it stood * in *r. 253*. *ἐπὶ ποῦ* over where * for *ἐπὶ ποῦ τοῦ* over the place where, as *Pasor* delivereth. *Rhenius* saith *ἔ* is sometimes an Adverb relative. *ἰδόντες* seeing * in *r. 411*. *ἔχοντες* they rejoiced * as *r. 42*. of *χαίρω*. *πρόστις* falling down * of *πίπτω*. *r. 457*. *ἀναστάντες* they worshipped * of *προσκυνέω*. *ἀνοίξαντες* having opened * see *r. 390*. *προσέτιχαν* they offered * as *r. 7*. of *προσφέρω*. *r. 473*, 142. *χρηματισθέντες* being admonished by God * of *χρηματίζω*. *ἀναχέμεναι* to return * of *αναχέμω*. *ἵσθι* be thou * in *r. 324*. *ἄλλος*; another * of *ἄλλος* as *r. 567*. 2. *ἀπεχρήσαντο* they departed * of *ἀναχέμω*. *ὡς* *πῶς* I shall tell * *Pasor* observeth, that it may be referred to *r. 24*, or *25*. See:

v.142. This Verb is after a speciall manner noted to keep his augment 1, and so to begin as in every Mood, whereas other Verbs lose their augment; wherefore *πύπω* looseth his, or his first letters iteration. *μέλλω* wil * see r.443. & r.631. It is to be construed with *ζητοῖν*, *μέλλω* *ζητοῖν* wil seek * *εὖ* *ἀπολλοῖν* to destroy * *Rhenius* observeth that *εὖ* afore an Infinitive may sometimes be rendred by *ut*. See r.613. Act.26. 18. *ἀπολλοῖν* of *ἀπολλοῖν*. r.391. *ἐμπαιζέω* he was mocked* of *ἐμπάζω* Fut. *ἐμπάξω*. Some in *ζω* make their Future in *ξω*, though many doe in *σω*, as in r. 122. *ἐν* made *ἐμ* in composition receiveth *ν* afore a Vowel. r.120. *ἰδυμένω* was wroth* of *δυμέω* as r. 201. *ἀποστείλας* having sent* of *ἀποστέλλω*. See r.140. *ἀνέλας* flew * of *ἀνέλω* in r.385. *τὸς* *παιδῶν* the children* of *παῖς* as r.512. See r.618.1. *διστὶς* from two years old* of *διστής*, one of two years old, as r.565.1. *κατωτέρω* under* the Comparative degree of the Adverb *κάτω*. Such comparisons *Pasor* declareth. See r.549. 2. *ἡβέσθω* was heard* of *ἡβέω*. See r.175. *πολύς* much* in r.561.1. *καλῶς* weeping for (or be-wailing)* of *καλεῖν*. *ἔδωκε* would* of *ἐδίδωκε*. r.107. *παρεκληθῆναι* to be comforted* see r.428. *τελευτήσας* being dead* of *τελευτάω*, *τεθνήκας* are dead* of *θνήσκω*. See r.421. *τὰ* *ὅρια* the coasts* of *ὠρέω* as r.521. *κατῳκισεν* he dwelt* of *κατοικέω*.

Mat. 3. *ἐβαπτίσθη* the Baptists* as r.557. It is to be remembered, that in forming verbal Nounes, the Augment of Verbs is cast away, and also the consonant iterated with *σ*. of *βαπτίζω*, *μετανοεῖν* repent ye* of *μετανοέω* as r.208. *ἔργικα* is at hand, or hath drew nigh* of *ἐργίζω*. *ἐτοίμασας* prepare ye* of *ἐτοίμαζω*. *εὐθείας* straight* of *εὐθεύς* as r.557.1. *ἔχον* had* in r.108. *ἐνδυμα* raiment* In considering the forming of a Verb, or of a Nounne from a Verb, it is best to omit the composition. It is of *δύω*, as r.555.2. *ἐργάζω* hairet* of *ἔργειν*, *ἐργός*, as r.512. *τὴν* *δορυ* the loine* of *δορυ* *σπυριος*. See r.513. *ἀπρίδω* locusts* of *ἀπρίς*, *μέλι* honey* gen. *μέλιτος*. *ἐξήμαρτον* confessing* of *ἐξήμαρτον*. See r.235. *τίς* who* r.570.2. *ὑπὸ* *δούλῳ* hath warned* of *δοῦλόω*. It borroweth tenses of inuficate *δοῦλος*. *φυγόν* to flee* of *φεύγω*. See r.146. *διέγνω* think ye* as r.24. of *δοῦλόω* in r.405. *δύναται* is able* of *δύναμαι* in r.407. as r.273. *κοίτω* is put* in r.369. *παῖν* bringing forth* as r.585. *ἐν* *ὕδατι* in water* see r.545.1. *ἀπίσω* *με* after me* r.626. *ἰσχυρότερος* stronger* of *ἰσχυρός*, as r.546. It is not *ἰσχυρότερος*, because *υ* in this word is long, as it is testified in the Treatise of the quantity of syllables, in the Grammar of *Scotus*, which seemeth to be the best of that subject. *μᾶ* than me* r.605. *βασιλεῖν* to beare* of *βασιλεύω*. *δακνέμεν* he wil thoroughly purge* of *δακναέω*. This is an Attick future. r.658. It is declined as the second Future active in r.10. And the said Attick future in the middle voyce, as *ἐυαγγελιζόμεναι* is declined as the second Future Middle in r.78. *συνάξει* wil gather* of *συνάγω*. *κατακαύσει* wil burn up* of *κατακαίω*. See r.426. *δικαίωσεν* forbade* as r.4. of *δικαίω*. *ἔργον* cometh* as r.37. *ἀποκρίσθης* answering* of *ἀποκρίνομαι*. *ἡμῶν* suffer thou* as r.353. of *ἐπίσθαι*. *ἐφ' ὅπου* becomming* as r.32, 577.2. It is of the Impersonal *ἐπίσθαι* in r.490. Some Impersonals have a Participle in the Neuter Gender, *ἀφίσταν* he suffereth* in r.352. *ἀνέβη* went up* as r.253. of *ἀναβαίνω* in r.394. *εὐθύς* straightway* an Adverb. *Pasor* signifieth Adverbs by Adv. *ἀνέχουσιν* were opened* as r.41. The simple Verb out of use *οἶω* hath *σ* prefixed Attickly. See r.656, 390. *εὐδίκω* I am wel pleased* of *εὐδίκη*. See r.405. It hath no Augment. It is as *εὐλογέω* in r.115. (s.) *Μοχλοῦμαι* saith: compounds of *οὐ*, a consonant following receive no augment, as *ἐμμενέω* I make wel willing, *ἐμμενέω* *οὐ* nalle peradventure the *οὐ* be turned into *ου* Attickly, as *ἐμμενέω*.

Mat. 4. *ἀνέχθω* was led aside* of *ἀνάγω*. *πειρασθῆναι* to be tempted* of *πειράζω*. *πένησας* having fasted* of *πενέω*. *τεσσαράκοντα* forty* is undeclined r.582.1. *ἐπειράσας*

was an hungred * of πεινῶ. See r. 238. ζήσῃς be made * as r. 87. of ζήσῃς. ζήσῃς shall live * of ζῶ as r. 77. ἔσθῃς fetteeth * in r. 245. βάλε cast thou * as r. 14. of βάλλω. See r. 44. & 395. σπῆδῃ thy selfe * as r. 572. & ἀνταλλάξῃ he will give charge * as r. 78, 198. of ἀνταλλάσσω. χεῖρῃ hands * as r. 519, 518. ἀβῆθῃ they shal beare up * as r. 10. of ἀβῶ. See r. 123. ἀσπῆξῃ thou dash * as r. 24. of ἀσπῆκτω. ποῦς foot * of πῆς. φη said * in r. 377. Aor. 2. ἐλπεύσεις thou shalt tempt * of ἐλπίζω. δόσω sheweth * as r. 247. δώσω I will give * of δίδωμι, from δῶ out of use. It is to be remembred, that what tenses for the most part the Verbs in *σα* have like the Barytones, and formed from their primitives in *ω*, are not mentioned in the Introduction, but are omitted like as the Tenses of Circumflexes, which they have like the Barytones or τῶ. πῶν falling down * as r. 35. of πίπῃ in r. 457. λατρεύῃς thou shalt serve * of λατρεύω. ἀσκήνῃ did minister * as r. 207. of διακονῶ. See r. 116. & 147. ὁδῷ by the way * Here some convenient preposition is to be understood. *Beta* saith *ad viam*. It is said in the Syntaxe of the Grammar of *Scotus*, Prepositions are often understood by the Greeks. καθήμενος sitting * in r. 368. It is rendered, which sate, because the Participle of the present tense is also the preterimperfect tense, as in r. 32. μέγα great * in r. 564. 1. ἀνέστη is risen up * of ἀναστήλλω. See r. 140. ἤρξατο began * as r. 75. of ἔρχω. ἀλιεύς fishers * of ἀλίσσω. as r. 526. ἀφῆντες leaving * in r. 357. ἐκολούθησαν they followed * of ἀκολουθεῖν. ὡπῇ him * r. 611. ὄρεται going on * as r. 27. 1. of ὄρεσθαι in r. 394. ἐκείθεν from thence * see r. 591. δύο two * in r. 574. τὸν τῷ Ζεβεδαίου of Zebedee * understood r. 604. ἀπεβῆν he went about * of περιεγύρω. as r. 4. ἰδιόρρευσεν he healed * of ιδιόρρευσιν.

Mai. 5. καθίζαντος being sate * of καθίζω. It hath augment afore the composition. r. 113. πνθίνας mourning * of πνθίω. See r. 485. of φρονέω the meek * of φρονέω. as r. 571. 1. παρακληθῆσονται shall be comforted * of παρακαλέω, in r. 428. χρηστὸς θύσονται shall be filled (or satisfied) * of χρηστίζω, & ἐλεημένος the mercifull * of ἐλεημῶν as r. 572. 1. ἐλεηθῆσονται shall obaine mercy * of ἐλεέω. ὕψονται shall see * of ὄψω. See r. 449. ἀστυγμένοι persecuted * of ἀστυγέω. ἀγαλλιάσθῃ be exceeding glad * as r. 226. of ἀγαλλίω. μωρεθῇ be without favour * of μωρεῖω. ἀλυσθῆσονται shall be falted * as r. 43. of ἀλίζω. ὁδὲν nothing * of ὁδῆς in r. 577. 1. βλῆθῃναι to be cast * of βάλλω in r. 395. κρυβῆσθαι to be hid * as r. 62. of κρύπτω. See r. 150. κειμήν set * in r. 370. τιθέναι do put * in r. 244. but ironically. λαμψάτω let shine * of λαμπνῶ, & δόξα σοι glorifie * of δόξαζω. νομίζετε think ye * of νομίζω. καταλῦσαι to destroy * of καταλύω. & one * in r. 576 1. γῆνηται be fulfilled (or done) as * r. 87. Here the Verb is singular, though his Nominative be plural. r. 598. περισσύνῃ shal abound * of περισσύνω. πᾶσι more * *Scapula* saith, the Adverb πᾶσι is sometimes used with a Genitive. r. 626. so the Syntaxis of *Vatinius* in *Scotus*, which used with that of *Themius*, doth render reason even for every manner of speech used by the Greeks. τοῖς γραμματέω, than the Scribes (do) vnt, abound in righteousness, as some render the speech: others would have to be understood τῆς δικαιοσύνης, than the righteousness. ἔμην in no wife * see r. 627. ἡδίστη is the Neuter Gender of παῖς, as r. 572. 1. 573. 1. of the positive παῖς. See r. 548. 2. Also Neuter Adjectives often become Adverbs r. 602. ἔρεβδῃ it hath been said * in r. 460. ἔσται shall be * in r. 322. & ἔσται and there * of καὶ ἔσται. μνησθῆς remembrest * as r. 58. of μνησθῆναι in r. 444. ἀφῇ leave thou * in r. 353. διαλλάξῃ be reconciled * as r. 48. of διαλλάσσω. ἐνυπόγειος agreeing (or well affected) * of ἐνυπόγειος. ὡς ὅτε whiles * ὅτε is Attickly for ὅ, saith *Pajor* governed of ὡς. r. 626. when such a difficult word as ὅτε is, occurs, the Index of *Pajors Mannall* is to be looked into, and if it appeare not there, then to search in the

